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Agrahayana 27, 1894 (Saka)

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(Sixth Session)

सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, December 18, 1972/Agrahayana 27, 1894, (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

(MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*).

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Central Assistance to Gujarat Relief Works

*484. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the Central assistance being given or to be given to Gujarat State for starting relief works in drought affected areas in this financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

The ceilings of expenditure fixed for the purposes of Central financial assistance by Government during 1972-73, on the recommendations of the Central Study Team which visited the State in September 1972, are as under:—

(Rs. in crores)

(a) *Relief Items*	
1. Relief works.	4·00
2. Drinking water supply—emergency arrangements	0·50
3. Preservation of cattle and provision of grass and fodder—emergency arrangements.	0·75
4. Gratuitous Relief and Public Health Measures.	0·25
TOTAL	5·50
(b) *Loan Items* :	
1. Sinking new drinking water tubewells in the affected areas.	0·40
2. Advance for purchase of foodder and grass.	1·00
TOTAL	1·40
GRAND TOTAL	6·90

In addition to the ceiling of Rs. 6.90 crores adopted as above, Rs. 4 crores has been recommended to be adopted as short-term loan for agricultural inputs.

Under the Emergency Production Programme, administrative approval for Rs. 5 crores has been given for special minor irrigation programme, of which Rs. 1.25 crores has been released. An amount of Rs. 2 crores has also been released as short term loan for agricultural inputs.

It is proposed to depute another team to the State Government to review the siuation.

SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: What are the criteria for allotment of central assistance to different States?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: There are well laid down principles on the basis of which central assistance is given. First of all, according to the recommendations of the Finance Commission, a particular provision has to be made for meeting the requirements of natural calamities like drought and floods. If even before that provision is exhausted, the State Government come to the conclusion that additional assistance is required, they can approach the Centre to depute a central team. On the basis of on-the-spot studies and dicussion with the State Govenment, the study team make recommendaions On that basis, we assist the State Government.

SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Though this year the failure of rain has not been so much as in 1968, comparatively people and animals are more affected by the drought. To tackle the problem of price rise, scarcity of drinking water and animal feed, in what manner do Government propose to assist the State?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Actually, I have laid a very elaborate statement on the Table mentioning a number of details. The hon. member will find these things there.

In addition, a fresh Central team could go to Gujarat and they could make fresh recommendations. Meanwhile, according to our information, the State Government are taking steps to provide the facilities.

SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: How much has been the central assistance to Gujarat for drought-affected areas in comparison with such areas in other States?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I have mentioned in the statement that Rs. 6.90 crores was the ceiling recommended by the Central team. In addition, Rs. 4 crores was recommended by way of in-put, short-term, loans. Over and above that, as a part of the emergency production programme taken up by the Ministry, which naturally provides employment and other things, a Rs. 5-crore programme was approved for Gujarat. Now the central team will go and if there is need, as naturally there is, because distress conditions are developing in some parts of the State, that team will naturally take care of these problems.

SHRI D. P. JADEJA: There are coastal districts in the State without river or under-ground water sources. Will Government consider setting up desalination units for these chronically drought-affected areas? Because there is no rivery valley scheme nor are there underground water resources there.

MR. SPEAKER: There is another question coming up somewhere

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The Gujarat Government has made substantial provision for providing drinking water. In addition to that, the Central team which has already gone there has made some provision. A fresh team which would be going there would also make substantial assistance available to the Gujarat Government for this very specific purpose.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: May I know when the next Central Team's visit to Gujarat is due and whether the Central Government is aware of the fact that there are areas in Gujarat which even in normal times are very difficult of access, and may I know what special assistance the Centre can give to those affected areas which even in normal times also are very difficult of access?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The Chief Minister of Gujarat has already written to us for deputing a Central team, but there are certain formalities which have to be complied with by the Gujarat Government. The Chief Minister has written to us. As soon as the compliance is there, the Central team would be visiting without any delay. Perhaps anticipating, I may say that during the next fortnight or three weeks, it should be possible, if the necessary compliance comes from the State Government.

As far as the other aspect is concerned, it is well known. First of all, what is important is to provide work, employment, so that the purchasing power is provided to the people. Then, in Gujarat, cattle wealth has to be attended to. Particularly, in Kutch and Saurashtra regions, where the drought is in a very severe form, there, fodder and other things, and migrating camps, etc., have to be organised. That has been done, and even the Railway Ministry has agreed to provide concessional rates for transport of fodder. Then, there is the question of drinking water and supply of food. These are the items which are engaging our attention.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER: All are interested in Gujarat or in their own States?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि जिन सूखा क्षेत्रों में स्थिति अच्छी नही है वहां लोगों को रोजगार देना बहुत जरूरी है ताकि उन के हाथ में पैसा आये और वह अपना गुजारा कर सकें । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसी योजना बनाई है कि कौन कौन से रोजगार उन को दिये जा सकते हैं या राज्य सरकारों ने अपनी अपनी योजनायें बना कर उस से पैसा मांगा है ? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या समुद्र के जल की शुद्धि के बारे में कोई योजना है और क्या सरकार ने समुद्र जल की शुद्धि के लिये गुजरात सरकार को अलग से कोई पैसा दिया है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The Gujarat Government is one of the Governments in the country which has a good, effective administration, and they are taking a number of steps for providing employment, etc. There are several schemes, such as the plan schemes, drought relief schemes, crash employment programme, etc. Over and above that, steps are being taken as part of the drought relief to provide special employment to a very large number of people.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER: I think it is enough. Why are all of you getting up?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैंने प्रश्न पूछा था कि कौन सी योजनायें हैं जिन के द्वारा लोगों को रोजगार दिया जा सकता है, लेकिन उस का कोई सीधा उत्तर न दे कर मंत्री महोदय एक साधारण सा उत्तर दे रहे हैं ।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As I mentioned, there are a number of specific items and programmes, and apart from that, there are a number of minor irrigation programmes, road construction works, etc. The Gujarat Government is attending to them. (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Giri, how are you interested in this?

SHRI S. B. GIRI: Regarding the answer given by the Minister, about the visiting teams, I wish to say that Telengana has been affected very badly.

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you bring in Telengana?

SHRI S. B. GIRI: Is the Minister aware about the drought there? We are not having drinking water even. People are starving actually.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question. Shri Mishra.

Nhava-Sheva Port Project

*485. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have now given second thought on Nhava-Sheva Port project which are earlier cleared; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). A sum of Rs. 13 crores was provided in the Fourth Plan for Nhava-Sheva Project but no investment decision could be taken by Government so far because Bombay Port Trust were awaiting the report of its Consultants. After the report was received last year, Bombay Port Trust furnished a modified scheme to Government which is now under the active consideration of the Government. There is no question of having any second thoughts on the project.

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Sir, before I put my supplementaries, I crave your indulgence and permission to thank the hon. Minister for his announcement that he is not going to have any second thoughts over this project, and that it has already been given the clearance.

Now, I come to my supplementary question. May I know whether the Government have ascertained from the Chairman the position with regard to the execution of the project and, if so, what is the reaction of the Government thereto?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: Execution will be taken up only after modified proposals as submitted by the Bombay Port Trust are examined and approved and necessary provisions made therefor.

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: May I know whether Nhava Sheva is the only project which can offer bigger draft for giant ships and if so, what is the reaction of the Government thereto? May I also know whether the Government has enquired into the reasons for decreasing traffic at the ports and the remedies proposed to be taken?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: The question of draft arises in relating to the size and tonnage of ships that are to be entertained at a particular port. As per the draft report that we have with us it is proposed to entertain vessels upto 80,000 DWT, even 100,000 DWT in course of time. For that the Nhava Sheva Port would be adequate. But the approach channel will have to be taken into account. I do not think the second part of the question arises out of this.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY: May I know when work on this new harbour will commence?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: The consultants, Messrs. Berklin and Partners were entrusted with the work of studying the whole project in 1964. They submitted their report in May 1971, and the Bombay Port Trust has studied it and has given a modified proposal. It will certainly take time for the concerned Ministries, namely, the Ministry of Revenue and Expenditure, Ministry of Defence and other Ministries concerned to examine it. The whole question is about the projection of traffic. I am not going into details for the sake of brevity. I shall only say that after the examination is over and a decision has been taken about the size of the project, 6 berths or 3 berths, as now advised by the Bombay Port Trust the question will arise.

गुजरात में भूमिगत जल से रहित भूमि

487. श्री महा दीपक सिंह शाक्य: क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात में ऐसी भूमि का क्षेत्रफल कितना है जहां सिंचाई कार्यों के लिए भूमिगत जल भी उपलब्ध नहीं है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार वहां जल की खोज कर के ऐसी भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाने के लिए कार्यवाही करने का है?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). आवश्यक सूचना गुजरात सरकार से प्राप्त की जा

रही है । यह प्राप्त होने पर यथा-शीघ्र सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएंगी ।

श्री महा दीपक सिंह शाक्य : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य मे यह बतलाया है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास इस प्रकार की कोई जानकारी नही है और राज्य सरकारो से वह जानकारी प्राप्त करने जा रहे है । मै आप के द्वारा मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूगा कि उन्होने जो आगामी पचवर्षीय योजना का नक्शा तैयार किया है वह किस आधार पर किया है ? क्या उन के पास कोई माप दण्ड है जिस को ले कर वह पच-वर्षीय योजना का नक्शा तैयार कर सके ?

प्रा० शेर सिंह . प्रश्न यह पूछा गया था कि कितना एकरेज जिस मे अन्डर-ग्राउड वाटर अवेलेबल नही है । पूरे एकरेज की सूचना मेरे पास नहा है, इसी लिए मैंने कहा कि राज्य सरकारो से हम सूचना माग रहे है कि कितने एकड जमीन ऐसी है जहा अन्डर-ग्राउड वाटर अवेलेबल नही है । जैसी सूचना आयेगी वैसी रख दी जायेगी । इस समय मेरे पास एकरेज नही है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो राज्य सरकार को पता होगा ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जब सरकार कृषि को इतना बढ़ाना चाहती है तब जो योजना बनाई गई है उस का कोई आधार तो होगा सरकार के पास ?

MR. SPEAKER: After all the States must have given information to the Centre and he has asked for that information from the State.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सवाल तो बहुत पहले का किया हुआ है ।

Closure of G. B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pant Nagar

+

*488. SHRI DHAN SHAH PRADHAN

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the G B Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pant Nagar, is not functioning for the last two months on account of students' agitation in the campus;

(b) the main demands of the students; and

(c) the action taken by the ICAR as the co-ordinator of agricultural education to get the University reopened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir There has been partial closure of G B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology due to strike by some sections of under-graduate students in Agriculture, Veterinary and Technology. They have been asked to join in early December. The Vice-Chancellor of the University has informed that the University will reopen on 12th December, 1972.

(b) The demand of the students are:—

(i) Organization of a students' union in the University.

(ii) The minimum attendance should be reduced from 85 per cent to 75 per cent.

(iii) There should be a students' representative on the Board of Management of the University.

(iv) There are two conditions for the award of P. G. Degrees:—

(a) The O.G.P.A. should be 4.00 out of 5.00; and

(b) If any student gets below 'B' in a credit course, he is dropped from the University. The second condition should be withdrawn as it is a great thing to achieve on O.G.P.A. (Overall Grade Point Average) of 4.00 out of 5.00.

(v) The 'E' grade should not be counted in the calculation of O.G.P.A. as when a student obtains 'E' grade in the course, he has to read it again (Punjab Agricultural University does not count 'E' grade whereas in this University a student has to repeat a course when he obtains 'E' grade and 'E' is also counted in the compilation of the O.G.P.A.

(vi) The conversion of O.G.P.A. of the College of Technology in the percentage of marks should be done in a way that the students of the University may not be put to any disadvantage in comparison to the Graduates of other Universities.

(vii) 60 per cent marks for passing (Remedial Courses).

(viii) The I.C.A.R. fellowship holders, as other fellowship holders should not be required to work for 12 hours a week.

(c) University has kept I.C.A R. informed of the steps taken to reopen the University. The academic rules prescribed by the University at (ii), (iv), (v), (vi) and (vii) are in consonance with I.C.A.R.'s policy as enunciated in the Dean's Committee which was adopted by the Agricultural Universities in the 2nd conference held in 1965 at Ludhiana. University has referred demand (viii) to I.C.A.R. and it is under examination in consultation with the Council's Standing Committee of Education.

श्री बनारसी प्रसाद : क्या यह सच है कि विद्यार्थियों की एक मांग यह भी थी कि होस्टल में भोजन के दाम, फूड चार्जिज बहुत अधिक हैं जिन्हें कम किया जाना चाहिये ? मासिक औसत 180 रुपया आ जाती है । गरीब विद्यार्थी जिन में अनुसूचित तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के विद्यार्थी भी सम्मिलित हैं वे इतना अधिक खर्च उठाने में बड़ी कठिनाई का अनभव कर रहे थे । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस को कम करने के लिए सरकार क्या पग उठा रही है?

क्या यह भी सच है कि इस विश्वविद्यालय मे कम से कम उपस्थिति 85 है जबकि दूसरे विश्वविद्यालयों में वह 75 है जिस में आई० आई० टी० भी आ जाता है? इस विश्वविद्यालय में उपस्थिति का प्रतिशत 85 से 75 करने के लिए आपने क्या व्यवस्था की है?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I am very glad to inform the House that the students have unconditionally withdrawn their agitation. In fact it is one of our prestige institutions doing fine work....

MR. SPEAKER: He is asking a specific question and you should answer that rather than giving a further handle to supplementaries. I am very sorry; when you go off the track, it is very difficult to control. He is asking whether there was some complaint about food.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: They have withdrawn unconditionally all their demands, including this demand and they have said, "we would accept in the right spirit and good grace whatever punishment is awarded by the university." Therefore, these demands do not stand now.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : भविष्य में इस प्रकार की घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या पग उठा रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब तो वापिस ले ली है । और घटना होगी तो फिर देखेंगे ।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: There is no problem now.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Is it a fact that whereas in the IIT to get a first division one has to get only 65 per cent, in Pant University, one has to get 75 per cent for first division, with the result that students going out of the Pant University are at a disadvantage in the sense that whereas students getting 65 per cent from other universities can say that they have passed in the first division, students passing out with even 70 per cent marks in Pant University cannot say that they have secured first division? Have the Government acceded to the percentage being the same in all the universities?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Universities are autonomous bodies. They do prescribe according to their best judgment and on the advice of Deans certain standards. I do not think we should interfere in this.

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम : मंत्री महोदय के स्टेटमेंट में बताया है कि यूनिवर्सिटी बारह दिसम्बर को खुल जाएगी । मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि क्या वह खुल गई है ?

मैं भी इस यूनिवर्सिटी में कई साल एग्जैक्टिव में रही हूं । मैं जानती हूं कि इस यूनिवर्सिटी के रूल्ज एण्ड रेग्यूलेशंज केन्द्रीय यूनिवर्सिटी के समकक्ष नहीं हैं । स्टेटमेंट में आपने बताया है कि लड़कों की सात नम्बर डिमांड है इसे "University has referred demand (viii) to the ICAR and it is under examination."

मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि कब तक रिपोर्ट मिल जाएगी ? कब तक पता चल जाएगा कि यह डिमांड मान ली गई है या नहीं ?

पन्त यूनिवर्सिटी को और यूनिवर्सिटी के समकक्ष लाने के लिए आप कौन से प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: First of all, I would like to say that the University has opened on the 12th and it is going on very peacefully. Let us not say or do anything which would disturb the peaceful atmosphere there. As far as the second aspect is concerned, the ICAR is examining it. They will naturally consult the Deans of all agricultural universities and advise on that basis.

बिहार में आपातकालीन खाद्य उत्पादन कार्यक्रम के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता

*490. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने आपातकालीन खाद्य उत्पादन कार्यक्रम को सफल बनाने के लिए 39 करोड़ रुपए की योजना बनाई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या राज्य सरकार ने इसके लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता की मांग की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और उस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) to (c). With a view to making up the shortfall in food production caused by the unseasonal monsoon during the kharif season this year, the Government of Bihar formulated minor irrigation programmes estimated to cost Rs. 40 crores for which Central assistance was sought. They also asked for a short-term loan of Rs. 31 crores for agricultural inputs. These programmes were examined in consultation with the State Government and only such of them were approved for Central assistance as could be completed by the 31st March, 1973 so that they could benefit the rabi and summer crops.

On the above basis, a total loan assistance of Rs. 17.17 crores has been administratively approved by the Government of India to the Government of Bihar for the following minor irrigation programmes:—

(Rs. in crores)

1.	Purchase and running of 500 new Emergency River Pumping sets	0·87
2.	Commissioning of 638 existing State Tubewells	2·00
3.	Erection of 149 kucha bundhs	0·18
4.	Improvement and renovation of 1100 surface flow irrigation works	0·60
5.	Construction of 500 new State Tubewells	5·47
6.	Construction of 1000 large diameter wells	0·80
7.	Construction of feeder channels in major canals	0·16
8.	Energisation of 12,500 tubewells	5·00
9.	30 Barge-mounted river pumps	0·10
10.	Installation of pumps on upper reaches of Sone Canal	0·35
11.	Purchase of aluminium pipes for water distribution from State Tubewells where channels cannot be constructed because of delay in land acquisition proceedings.	0·10
12.	(i) Bamboo Borings, (ii) Hand Pumps and (iii) Cavity Borings	1·00
13.	Purchase of 6 new rigs with ancillary equipment and ancillary equipment for 3 existing rigs.	0·54
	TOTAL	17·17

In addition, a short-term loan of Rs. 7 crores has been released to the State Government for purchase and distribution of inputs like seeds, fertilisers and pesticides.

श्री राजावतार शास्त्री : क्या सरकार इस बात को बताने की स्थिति में है कि बिहार में अनावृष्टि के कारण धान की फसल को हुई क्षति कितनी है तथा उस क्षति की पूर्ति के लिये रबी अभियान के संदर्भ में सरकार ने जो 24 करोड़ रुपया या इससे कुछ अधिक रुपया बिहार सरकार को दिया है, उसके आधार पर रबी की फसल की कितनी उपज होने की सम्भावना है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Under this programme 13 93 lakh hactares of land will be sown with wheat as against 40 lakhs acres. My reports are that the programme has gone through almost 100 per cent In fact, they have exceeded the target. I cannot say anything at this stage about production because that will depend on winter showers and a number of other factors But the present reports are very encouraging

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री . केन्द्र ने पांच सौ नए ट्यूबवैल लगाने के लिए पैसा दिया है । साथ ही 12500 ट्यूबवैल्ज को एनर्जी देने के लिए पैसा दिया है । मैं जानना चाहता हू कि इन दोनो क्षेत्रो मे कितना काम अभी तक हुआ है और साथ ही वहा खाद की कमी है और जिस की वजह से किसानो मे बडी तबाही, खास तौर से उत्तर बिहार मे मची हुई है, उसकी पूर्ति के लिए आपने कौन से विशेष प्रयास किए है ताकि उनको आसनी से खाद मिल जाए ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE Final reports about the programme are still not available But preliminary reports indicate that energisation programme and giving connection to tubewells is going on very well As far as State tubewells are concerned, final reports are not available But there seems to be some slack progress than expected But we need not take a final view at this stage About fertilizer, allotments were made according to whatever were agreed to m the zonal conference. We are trying to help the Bihar Government to see that the supplies are ensured to the extent assured by the Central Government

SHRI A P. SHARMA: From the statement it is seen that 500 new tubewells have been sanctioned by the Central Governmen. What was the demand made by the Bihar Government? How did the Central Government make this assessment of 500? As a matter of fact even if 5,000 tubewells are provided, they would not be adequate.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I can understand the anxiety, interest and patriotism of the hon. Member coming from Bihar. But this programme is only upto 31st March. If Bihar succeeds in building 500 tubewells by the 31st March, we will consider it a great achievement.

SHRI A P SHARMA I am not referring to the completion of these tubewells I am on the question of the Central Government sanctioning money. How many tubewells were demanded by the Bihar Government and how many have been sanctioned by the Centre?

MR SPEAKER May I know from the hon Member from where he got this figure of 5,000? What is its authenticity?

SHRI A. P SHARMA I said that even 5,000 tubewells will not meet the requirements of Bihar So, I wanted to know the number asked for by the Bihar Government

MR SPEAKER Do not put questions in a groping manner.

इस तरह हर सवाल पर परमिस्ट करना ठीक नही है । आप हमेशा ऐसा करते है ।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव क्या मत्री महोदय को इस बात की जानकारी है कि क्रैश प्रोग्राम मे बिहार सरकार को मदद देने के बारे मे जो भी आकडे है, वे कागज पर ही रहते हैं, वे सर-जमीन पर नही पहुच पाते है और न पहुच पाये हू, यदि हा, तो वह इस बारे मे क्या करने जा रहे है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE: So far as the emergency production programme is concerned, my report is that, substantially, the programme is going through well.

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : बिहार में पहले रबी की खेती चालीस लाख एकड़ में होती थी, लेकिन इस बार बिहार सरकार ने साठ लाख एकड़ में रबी की खेती करने का निर्णय लिया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बिहार सरकार को उसी अनुपात में खाद और बीज भेजने का अब तक क्या प्रबन्ध किया है ।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As I have already said, as far as the supply of seeds is concerned, whatever seed supply was asked for by the Bihar Government, we moved that on a very emergency basis.

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : मंत्री महोदय ने खाद के बारे मे नही बताया है । जहां तक बीज का सम्बन्ध है, वह नेशनल सीड कारपोरेशन से नहीं भेजा गया है, एफ० सी० आई० के गोदाम से भेजा गया है ।

MR. SPEAKER: This question is very general. You are asking specific question in between. If you want certain figures, you ask for statistical information. The proper notice should have been given.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: In fact, I have already replied to this earlier that in Zonal Conference whatever the supply of fertiliser was decided, on that basis we are making supplies But there is an overall shortage of fertilisers in the country.

Economic Betterement of SC & ST

*491. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Social Welfare Department have programme for the uplift of the Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Fifth Plan with an allotment of Rs. 142 crores; and

(b) if so, whether Government consider it advisable to earmark the whole amount in the Fifth Plan for the economic betterment of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). The Social Welfare Department has on the basis of the recommendations of the Conference of Ministers in charge of Backward Classes and Social Welfare held on the 23rd July, 1972 made a number of proposals for inclusion in the Fifth Five Year Plan. These include some proposals for programme which are specifically earmarked for the uplift of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes while many other programmes sponsored by other Ministries have been proposed for the betterment of the economic conditions of the weaker sections of the community, which will be of particular benefit to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduld Tribes.

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: What are the proposals which the State Ministers put forward for the betterment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in their Conference this year?

SHRI D. P. YADAV: Allotment of land and agricultural development schemes, drinking water supply schemes, rural electrification, health and sanitation, cottage and small-scale industries, housing and house sites and communications are the major heads over which there have been proposals.

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: May I know whether these proposals were finalised by the Planning Commission to be included in the Fifth Plan?

SHRI D. P. YADAV: These are still under consideration.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिडयूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के विद्यार्थी शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के बाद बेकार रहते हैं। क्या सरकार ने ऐसी कोई योजना बनाई है या राज्य सरकारों को इस आशय के आदेश दिये हैं कि शिडयूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के विद्यार्थियों को अपनी शिक्षा पूर्ण करने के बाद तत्काल नौकरी मिल जाये और वे बेकार न रहे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस बारे में दस बारह घंटे की बहस हो चुकी है। उस में ये सारी बाते आ चुकी हैं

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सारे देश मे इन जातियो की बहुत खराब दशा है ।

श्री डी० पी० यादव : केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारे दोनो मिल कर अधिकतम कोशिश में है कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लोगो की मदद की जाये ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैंने यह पूछा है कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों या संस्थानो को यह आदेश दिया है, या कोई नियम बनाया है कि इन जातियो के विद्यार्थियो को शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के बाद नौकरी देने की व्यवस्था की जाये । वे सालों तक भटकते रहते है। मेरे प्रश्न को टालने की कोशिश न की जाये ।

MR. SPEAKER: Will you please sit down? The question is whether Government have allotted so much money for the uplift of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. You were asking for the details of the Plan. You had the opportunity to discuss it for a long time in this very Session.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : **

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. This will not form part of the record. The question was very limited in its scope.

आप हाउस में किस तरह की लैंग्वेज यूज करते है ? मैं सोचता हूं कि बात कहां तक पहुंच गई है । माननीय सदस्य इस तरह की लैंग्वेज यूज करने मे बड़ी बडाई समझते है। पार्लियामेंट मे कुछ डेकोरम रखना चाहिए ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह समस्या बड़ी जटिल है । बडे लोग तो पैसा दे कर नौकरी पा लेते है, लेकिन ये लोग ऐसा नही कर पाते हैं। उन के माता-पिता उन की शिक्षा पर इतना खर्च करते हैं, लेकिन उस के बाद नौकरी न मिलने पर वे सालो भटकते फिरते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय . माननीय सदस्य बैठ जाये। कुछ तो डेकोरम रखना चाहिए। यह ठीक नही है कि जो मुह मे आया, वह कह दिया ।

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI Out of Rs. 51,000 crores, in the Fifth Five-Year Plan, Government have allotted only Rs 142 crores for the uplift of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, which is a very meagre amount. Our Minister has just stated that Goernment have provided some facilities like electricity, water, land allotment, etc. These are the functions of the State Governments. I want a specific answer from the hon. Minister to this question as to what are the other steps taken by the Central Government apart from allocation of funds to State Governments. If he is in possession of the figures, I want to know what was the demand of the Tamil Nadu Government for this programme and what was the amount sanctioned to it.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair

MR. SPEAKER: The first part of the question is all right. If you want anything about Tamil Nadu, give notice of a separate question.

SHRI D. P. YADAV: These are the major heads.....

MR. SPEAKER: His simple question was this. The reply you gave in the beginning pertained to the programmes fixed by the States. What additional programmes have been adopted by the Government of India?

SHRI D. P. YADAV: These are the major heads. Under these major heads, specific items are put forward like post-matric scholarships, scheme of coaching students additional boarding grants, hostels, pre-matric scholarships. In this way, the heads are so many. It will not be possible at this stage to mention each and every item and the allocation also unless and until we get the final picture from the planning Commission.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): There is a bit of confusion in the principal question. The figure, Rs. 142 crores, is the allocation in the Fourth Plan period. For the Fifth Plan period no definite allocation has yet been made by the planning Commission for any sector. All the proposals formulated by various Ministries and the State Governments are being considered by them.

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, देश के हरिजन और आदिवासियों की समस्याओं को देखते हुए सरकार ने जो 142 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में रखी है, मैं समझता हूं कि यह ऊंट के मुंह में जीरा के बराबर है । देश के अन्दर हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिये पिछले 25 वर्षों के अन्दर जो कार्य हुआ है, उस को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या सरकार उन के उत्थान और विकास के लिये और अधिक धनराशि रखने का इरादा रखती है ?

श्री डी० पी० यादव : हमारा मंत्रालय इस बात से जरूर चिन्तित है कि हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिये अधिकतम सुविधायें पहुंचाने की कोशिश करे । मैं माननीय सदस्य को आश्वस्त करना चाहूंगा कि मेरे मंत्रालय की तरफ से इस पर कोई कसर उठा नहीं रखी जायेगी ।

W.H.O. Seminar on Rural Health Services

*493. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether he attended a five-day World Health Organisation Seminar on Rural Health Services which was held at Najafgarh, Delhi on the 22nd October, 1972; and

(b) if so, whether the pattern of medical training was discussed in the Seminar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) The Minister of State for Health, Family Planning and Works and Housing, Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya inaugurated the World Health Organisation Seminar on the Training of Medical Officers of the Rural Areas held from 23rd to 28th October, 1972 at the Rural Health Training Centre, Najafgarh.

(b) The training curricula on Medical Officers of the Primary Health Centres and Trainers of the Basic Health Workers were discussed.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there were any specific recommendations by the WHO Seminar regarding medical training and, if so, what are the Government's reactions thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF D P CHATTOPADHYAYA) The recommendations have not been, after processing, forwarded to the Ministry So, unless we receive those recommendations, we cannot express our reactions to those recommendations

SHRI P GANGADEB I would further like to know from the Minister whether the World Health Organisation has any special scheme for training for Rural Health Service personnel

PROF D P CHATTOPADHYAYA In this connection, I would like to say that the seminar was sponsored jointly by the Ministry and the WHO So, what we discussed there was not mainly the World Health Organisation s scheme but, rather the possibility of their help in implementing our own schemes What was mainly discussed was the imbalance, the serious imbalance in the distribution of medical and para-medical personnel in rural and urban areas and to remove the imbalance where we have 68 per cent of the Doctors in the urban areas where only 18 20 per cent of the population live and for the rural areas where 70 per cent of the wealth is located and at least 80 per cent of the people live we have very few It is to remove this imbalance we have discussed various problems and connected issues

MR. SPEAKER Shri Prasannabhai Mehta—not here

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि उन्होंने बहुत सी स्कीम्ज को डिस्कस किया है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि गावों के अन्दर जो गरीब लोग बसते हैं उन तक स्वास्थ्य सुधारने के लिये आप ने क्या कोई योजना बनाई है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यहां तो सेमिनार की बात चल रही है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : उन्होंने नवलगढ़ मे सेमिनार किया—मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि गांवो तक दवाइया उपलब्ध कराने के लिये आपने कौन सी योजना बनाई है । अध्यक्ष जी आप भी गांव के है और मैं भी गाव का हू . . .

PROF D P CHATTOPADHYAYA As I have already said, it is primarily to attend, study and take remedial measures for the causes of imbalance of distribution in medical and para-medical personnel in the rural and urban areas

Secondly as this House is already aware we, in the Ministry, have already prepared and forwarded to the State Governments a National Health Scheme, which is primarily intended to benefit the poorer sections and villagers to strengthen the Primary Health Centres and to strengthen the infrastructures comprising both Primary and Subsidiary Health Centres This scheme is at an advanced stage of processing and we think that in a month or two we will be in a position to finalise our views about it

श्री विभूति मिश्र इन्होने कुछ नही बताया ।

अध्यक्ष जी, आप भी गाव के है और मैं भी गाव का ह । सरकार ने गावो के लिये कौन सी योजना बनाई है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय आप पूछिये कि उस सेमिनार मे क्या डिस्कस हुआ ?

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैंने यही पूछा है कि कौन सी स्कीम्ज डिस्कस हुई है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ऐसा पूछिये कि इसके बारे मे क्यो डिस्कशन नही हुआ अगर नहीं कर कुछ हुआ होगा तो बतायें, . . .

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I have said that the seminar discussed those things but the results of the discussion might not seem so satisfactory to the hon. Member or the area wherefrom he is coming. But as I told, you we have not yet got the recommendations of the seminar as yet.

SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: What did you do? That I want to know from you

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: He said about various facilities to be afforded to doctors to go to rural areas. What is the percentage of doctors that are attracted to rural areas because of the new facilities given?

MR. SPEAKER: How does it arise out of this? The question is only about some seminar held. You cannot ask some other statistical information about it.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: The response of doctors despite the encouragement is not very encouraging but I just now cannot give any quantified picture immediately.

श्री अन्बेश : इस सेमिनार मे क्या कोई इस प्रकार का डिस्कशन हुआ कि इन्सेन्टिव के बाद भी डाक्टर्ज गांवो मे नहीं जाते हैं तथा ऐसी स्थिति मे क्या प्रक्रिया अपनाई जाये ? यदि ऐसा डिस्कशन हुआ तो उस का क्या परिणाम निकला ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: The recommendations have not yet been forwarded to the Government and at this stage I cannot say as to what the precise recommendations are. I have already said that we give special incentives, and special pay of Rs. 150 is given. In regard to distribution of scholarship we take the rural service rendered by the doctor into account. The purpose of the seminar is to see the persistent reluctance of doctors to go to rural areas. We want to identify the causes and then to remove the causes. The concrete suggestions of the seminar have not yet been forwarded to the Government.

Project Report on Fishing Harbour Dhamara, Orissa

*494. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Project report for the proposed fishing harbour at Dhamara in the Balasore district of Orissa has been considered by the Government;

(b) whether approval has been accorded for sanction of the harbour; and

(c) if not, when it will be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) to (c). A project report containing details of engineering surveys, soil investigations, and designs and estimates in respect of a fishing harbour at Dhamra, was received from the F.A.O. in March, 1972. The State Government was requested in May, 1972 to verify the cost estimates given in the Project report with the current schedule of rates and also to indicate the yearwise phasing of the number of boats and their landings and their correlation with the mechanisation programme for the Fourth and Fifth Plan periods. A reply to this letter is awaited. Further action on the proposals will be taken on receipt of the information asked for from the State Government.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: I want to know from the Minister whether this fishing harbour project is going to be fully financed by the Central Government?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: All minor harbours including this one are fully financed by the Central Government

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: In the statement we find:

"The State Government was requested in May, 1972, to verify the cost estimates given in the project report with the current schedule of rates and also to indicate the yearwise phasing of the number of boats and their landings and their correlation with the mechanisation programme for the Fourth and Fifth Plan periods A reply to this letter is awaited"

Since the State Government has taken enough time, I would like to know what steps Government have taken to expedite this project so that the project could be executed very soon

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE We have sought clarification from the State Government, and we are awaiting the clarification, and we have reminded the State Government

SHRI ARJUN SETHI Since this will be financed by the Central Government, the State Government have nothing to do with this .

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE· This will be financed entirely by the Central Government Naturally, they have to submit the estimate of the costs and other things, and we are seeking clarifications from them, because the amounts sanctioned have to be issued on the basis of realistic estimates

SHRI ARJUN SETHI· It is said that the FAO has already submitted the proposals That is what is mentioned in the statement....

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member has already asked two supplementary questions. He should not have gone in for the third one....

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: In the statement it is said that the FAO has already submitted proposals....

MR. SPEAKER: Did he listen to me or not? A Member in whose name the main question stands is allowed to ask two supplementary questions. But he has asked a third question, and now he is going in for a fourth question also ..

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: I just want a clarification. I am not asking any question....

MR SPEAKER: I think that if we allow clarifications also, then no other Member can come in. He has already asked more than two suplementary questions What does he want now?

SHRI ARJUN SETHI It is said in the statement that·

"A project report containing details of engineering surveys, soil investigations and designs and estimates in respect of a fishing harbour at Dhamra was received from the FAO in March, 1972"

MR SPEAKER Why does he want to read out from the statement? Let him put his question verbally?

SHRI ARJUN SETHI They have already received the report from the FAO

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE· There are no technical difficulties in executing the project Estimates are required from the State Government, and we are awaiting a reply from the State Government.

Purchase of moisture meters by F C.I.

*496. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state·

(a) the total number of moisture meters purchased by the Food Corporation of India so far and the names of Companies from which these purchases have been made and the cost per unit;

(b) whether Government are aware that the total number of meters purchased are much more than required and many of these meters are lying unused due to some inherent mechanical defects; and

(c) if so, the actions taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) The Food Corporation of India has reported that the number of moisture meters is not more than required and that moisture meters are not lying idle on account of inherent mechanical defects.

(c) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Year	M/s. Oriental Science Apparatus Workshop Ambala Cantt	M/s. Associated Instrument Manufacturers India (P) Ltd., Delhi	M/s. Ascu-Hickson Ltd. Calcutta
1966		50 Nos. (Rs. 1499/- each)	—
1967	89 Nos. (Rs. 1785/- each)	150 Nos. (Rs. 1450/- each)	—
1968	299 Nos (Rs. 1785/- each)	100 Nos (Rs. 1400/- each)	—
1969	90 Nos (Rs. 1785/- each)	—	—
1970	250 Nos (Rs. 1785/- each)	—	—
1971	490 Nos. (400 Nos. @ Rs. 1890/- each and 90 Nos. @ Rs. 1825/- each)	—	—
1972	20 Nos (Rs 1950/- each)	—	20 Nos. (Rs. 1520/- each)
TOTAL	1238 Nos.	300 Nos.	20 Nos.
GRAND TOTAL	1558.		

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The hon Minister has completely denied the charge that they are lying idle With responsibility I say that certain machines are lying idle, and there are mechanical defects. Will Government inquire into this charge?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: What I have stated is on the basis of the report furnished by the Food Corporation. But since the hon. Member is raising some doubt, we shall verify it again.

Burning of a Harijan Boy in Ghaziabad, U.P.

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*497. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Harijan boy in Ghaziabad (U.P.) has burnt himself to death;

(b) whether the boy's initiative was following his merciless beating by the local police; and

(c) whether Government of India received any report in this regard from the Uttar Pradesh Government and if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). Relevant extract from a report received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

Report regarding alleged burning of a Harijan boy in Ghaziabad, District Meerut

Shri Om Prakash, Constable of Dasna Gate P.S.|410 made an oral report at Sihani Gate Police Station at 4.15 P.M. on the 11th November, 1972 that during the time of his duty at the Roadways Stand he caught the accused named Chandra Sen red handed when he picked the pocket of a constable named Tyagi of Bisrakh Police Station, District Bulandshahr, who was standing at the bus stand in plain clothes and took away Rs. 18 and a diary. He took away the accused as well as Shri Tyagi to the Dasna Gate Police Station. Shri Tyagi, constable however said that he did not want to register a case and left the Police Station taking his money as well as Diary with him. The accused, Chandra Sen intimated several addresses to him and also stated that a case regarding pick-pocketing was pending against him in Agra. At 2.45 P.M. the accused while still at Dasna Gate Police Station threw some kerosene upon his body and set himself on fire. He (Shri Om Prakash), constable Ram Krishan Dixit and two persons named Shri Ram Prasad and Shri Ram Krishan extinguished the fire by throwing earth and water on the accused. The accused, Chandra Sen was admitted into Government Hospital, Ghaziabad at 3.15 P.M. A case under Sections 573/379/411/309 of I.P.C. was registered against the accused on the basis of the report of the constable.

The accused was admitted into the Meerut Medical College on the 13th November, 1972, and he died there on the 26th November, 1972.

An enquiry regarding the character of the accused was made from the Ferozabad Police Station and it was learnt that he was convicted four times and was absconding after being released on bail by the Court in three cases.

The accused stated in his dying declaration before the Tehsildar of Gaziabad at the Hospital that four constables of the Police Station had thrown Kerosene on his body and set him on fire. As a result of this statement a case was registered against four constables under Section 573A and Section 307 of I.P.C. at Sihani Gate Police Station. All the four constables were suspended and sent to jail at 9 P.M. on the 12th November, 1972.

The District Magistrate, Meerut ordered a magisterial enquiry into this case and C.I.D. was also entrusted with the investigation of the case. All the four accused constables were released on bail on the 14th November, 1972 by the Court of A.D.M. (J) Meerut.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: From the statement I find that the Scheduled Caste Harijan boy in his dying declaration before the tehsildar of Ghaziabad at the hospital had stated that four constables of police station had thrown kerosene on his body and set him on fire, and we find also that a magisterial inquiry has been ordered. I would like to know why a judicial inquiry is not being ordered.

I would also like to know why bail was not opposed by Government because if these constables are bailed out, they will be tampering with the witnesses. I would also like to point out that the statements made are contradictory. How dare they come before the Lok Sabha to make this sort of statement?

I find also that a contable named Tyagi of Bisrakh police station, District Bulandshahr was pickpocketed by the Harijan boy. That is the allegation. After that, we find that the constable Tyagi,

however, said that he did not want to register a case and he left the police station taking his money as well as diary with him. Who will believe that? Is it not strange, and is it not illegal that the constable caught the Harijan boy pick-pocketing him, but then he was allowed to leave without making an FIR, taking his money as well as diary with him? We would like to know under what circumstances this happened? The statement says:

> the accused while still at Dasna Gate Police station threw some kerosene upon his body and set himself on fire.—

That is to say, in the presence of constables, he acquired some kerosene from somewhere and set fire to himself:—

> "He (Shri Om Prakash), constable Ram Krishan Dixit and two persons named Shri Ram Prasad and Shri Ram Krishan extinguished the fire by throwing earth and water on the accused."

How was it possible for an accused within the police station compound to get a gallon of kerosene? Wherefrom did he get it. All this is a cock-and-bull story.

I also want to know how many days after this hapening the dead body was handed over to his relations. I want a contradiction of this cock-and-bull story and a proper clarification by the hon. Minister. It is a matter of shame that a Harijan boy has been burnt.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): A case under s. 573A and s. 307 IPC has already been registered against the four accused. Quite obviously, the hon. member knows that when such a case under such a serious section is registered, it is a full-fledged judicial inquiry that takes place.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, only magisterial inquiry.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: He has not cared to read the second portion. As a result of the dying declaration of the boy, a case was registered against four constables under s. 573A and s. 307 IPC. The CID has also been entrusted with the investigation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why a magisterial inquiry?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Earlier a magisterial inquiry had been ordered, but when this came to notice, a judicial inquiry will be held

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why did you not oppose bail?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Bail was, in fact, opposed. I would like to bring one further fact to the notice of the House. This unfortunate person had been convicted four times in Ferozabad of Agra District.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is bogus.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: This is a statement conveyed to us by the Government of U.P. It is a statement of fact, not an opinion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: These are incorrect statements. A boy has been burnt to death and you want us to keep quiet on this? I am very sorry.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: If he wants to make a political speech out of this, he is most welcome to do so, but he should not use the House for this. The point is that he was convicted four times earlier in Ferozabad of Agra district. He was absconding in three non-bailable warrants (*Interruptions*).

SHRI PILOO MODY: Some members of the Treasury Benches have been to jail. That is no reason for burning them.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I am not yielding. I very strongly resent the insinuation of the hon. member. I was making a statement and before I could com-

plete it, the hon. member get up to interrupt. I was saying that, that this particular person happened to be a Harijan is a very unfortunate reality, but the fact remained that he was a person who had been on four previous occasions....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Does not matter.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I do not yield to this type of interruptions. I am going to finish my statement, and the hon. Member should sit and listen to me. What I am saying is, the fact that a case under section 307 has been registered shows very clearly that the district authorities are clear in their mind that the fact that the person is a previous convict is no justification for his being burnt by anyone. (*Interruption*) Therefore, in the case of this allegation of death resulting from burning,—(*Interruption*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How was it possible within the police station? According to the statement, they had kerosene oil—

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: A case has been fully registered, and therefore, we must await the judgment of the court. (*Interruption*).

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of clarification. I find from the statement that they say that the man got kerosene within the police station, and obviously in the presence of three or four constables he set fire to himself. The hon. Minister will kindly tell us how that was possible. (*Interruption*)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Let us have a discussion on it. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly sit down. The Question Hour is over. Why should the Minister keep sitting when the Question Hour is already over? It is already past 12. (*Interruption*) The whole object the question is lost if you proceed like this. You wanted a little information. He has given you the information obtained from the State Government. It is not the Minister's own information. He was conveying the information that he got from the Uttar Pradesh Government. (*Interruption*) I gave you enough time, but if you go on like this, then the whole time is wasted. There is no way in which I can proceed. (*Interruption*)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHR: Sir, the statement of the hon. Minister has neither satisfied the Chair nor the House. It is a very sensitive subject. Can you not ask him to immediately clarify certain doubts about it? Otherwise, it will set off a wave of chain reaction.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: Sir, I am raising a point of order. About the point that this man has committed suicide, they say so. *Prima facie*, there is some offence committed. How can you make it registered under section 307—attempt to murder? Obviously, it will be a case which is to be registered under section 302. How can it be an attempt to murder if he has committed suicide? (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. I am not going to reply any more. Nothing will go on record. He was reading the statement supplied to him by the U.P. Government; it was not his own statement. The proper thing for them would have been to put another question. I said that the question hour was going to be over; and so please do not shout and let a proper question be asked. It was already four minutes past and you were doing like this.

SHRI PILOO MODY: On a point of procedure. The State Government is

**Not Recorded.

asked for certain information by the Central Government. Each time the State Government supplies some information, it is not the bounden duty of the Minister merely to read parrotlike what the State Government says. If a statement has been made by the State Government which is obviously incongruous and patently impossible, it is the duty of the Central Government to alter it or modify it or seek further clarifications. You on your part and your Secretariat screen with a fine tooth comb everything that the Member submit to you by way of motions, etc. Why is it that your department does not do likewise with regard to such statements which are presented to the House.

SHRI D. P. YADAV. I wanted to mention that the hon. Minister, Prof Nurul Hasan had a call-attention notice in the other House and so he has to go.

MR. SPEAKER: He has already written to me that immediately after the Question Hour he has to go. ..(*Interruptions*) If you are keeping the whole House at your mercy by shouting, God help. Kindly sit down....(*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You kindly do the needful in the matter, we leave it in your hands.

MR. SPEAKER: What to do? The question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Losses and Inestment in Super Bazars in Delhi

*481. SHRI FATEHSINGHRAO GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of money invested in Super Bazar in Delhi;

(b) whether losses on account of theft and pilferage have been mounting and if so, the quantum of losses suffered on that account during the last three years, yearwise; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to improve the working of the Super Bazars?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The total amount of investment by Government in Super Bazar Delhi, and its seven branches is Rs. 136.90 lakhs.

(b) The quantum of loss on account of shortages, including wastage, driage, shrinkage, shop-soiling, damage, pilferage, theft etc., are as followes.—

1967-68	Rs. 14.60 lakhs.
1968-69	Rs. 5.55 lakhs.
1969-70	Rs. 4.54 lakhs.
1970-71	Rs. 4.83 lakhs.

(Separate figures for theft and pilferages only are not available)

(c) The Government have emphasised on the Management of the Super Bazar the imperative and ureent need for bringing about all-round improvement in its working, including enhancement of sales turnover and income up to the targeted levels, reduction in expenditure and enforcement of economies, besides establishing a high standard of salesmanship. The need for streamling purchase and pricing policies and procedures has also been particularly stressed by Government on the Management.

The various steps already taken and proposed to be taken by the Management of the Super Bazar, Delhi, to improve the working of the institution, include: reduction in the number of employees, other economies in over-head expenditure, rationalisation of stock level, more vigorous steps for increasing sales turnover and reduction of shortages, streamlining of administrative and accounting procedures, standardisation of inventory and purchase policies, including purchase at source at best possible terms and frequent review of the purchase and pricing policy by the Purchase Sub-Committee of the Managing Committee, steps for increasing trading as well as miscellaneous income, adoption of various sales promotion measures, training of salesmen and other key personnel

for improving sales techniques, utilisation of the services of the Consultancy and Promotional Cell of the National Co-operative Consumers' Federation and other expert bodies for improving efficiency in certain aspects of store management

Allotment of D.D.A. Flats/Plots

*482 SHRI UMED SINGH RATHIA
SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether persons owning plots/house/flat on 75 yards or less space are eligible for allotment of D D A flats/plots

(b) whether persons owning joint property with an individual share of 75 yards or less space are also eligible for allotment of D D A flats/plots if not the reasons therefor, and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to enable the persons referred to in part (b) above to apply for allotment of D D A flats/plots?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) (a) Yes Sir

(b) and (c) At present persons owning joint property with an individual share of less than 80 square yards are eligible to bid for Delhi Development Authority plots at auctions provided the joint property in question is situated in the congested localities (slum areas) and they do not own any other house or plot in the Union Territory of Delhi The matter is however, proposed to be examined further

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा बनाए गए मकानो को सम्पदा निदेशालय द्वारा आवंटन हेतु किराये पर लिए जाने की योजना

*483 श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सम्पदा निदेशालय अभी तक ऐसे कर्मचारियो को जो केन्द्रीय सरकार मे 15 वर्ष से भी अधिक समय की सेवा पूरी कर चुके है सरकारी मकान उपलब्ध नही करा सका है ,

(ख) क्या दिल्ली स्थित रक्षा सस्थान अपने कर्मचारियो को आवास की सुविधा देने के लिये दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा बनाये गये मकान किराये पर ले लेते है ?

(ग) यदि हा तो क्या सम्पदा निदेशालय का विचार दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा बनाये गये मकान किराए पर ले कर उन्हे अपने कर्मचारियो को अलाट करने का है , और

(घ) यदि नही तो इस प्रस्ताव को क्रियान्वित करने म क्या कठिनाइया है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मत्री (श्री उमाशकर दीक्षित) (क) 15 वर्ष से अधिक की सेवा कर चुकने वाले 14480 कर्मचारियो को टाइप I से IV के सामान्य पूल के मकान दे सकना अभी तक सम्भव नही हो सका है ।

(ख) रक्षा मत्रालय अथवा सेना सम्पदा अधिकारी दिल्ली अचल द्वारा दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण से ऐसे कोई मकान किराए पर नही लिए गए है ।

(ग) जी नही ।

(घ) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ऐसे मकानो का निर्माण विशिष्ट आवास योजनाओ के अन्तर्गत करता है । सरकारी कर्मचारी भी उन योजनाओ मे भाग लेने के पात्र है । इन योजनाओ के अन्तर्गत

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण सामान्यतया आवेदकों की बचतों के संग्रहण द्वारा साधन जुटा कर मकानों का निर्माण करता है । ये मकान किराया-खरीद अथवा एक मुश्त अदायगी द्वारा अंशदान करने वाले आवेदकों को बेचने के लिये उद्दिष्ट हैं और किराए पर देने के लिए नहीं । और बड़ी संख्या में सरकारी कर्मचारियों को रिहायशी मकान देने के लिये सरकार अपने निर्माण कार्यक्रम के विस्तार पर विचार कर रही है ।

Indo-Soviet Symposium on Crop Plants

*486. SHRI RAMKANWAR:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a 4-day Indo-Soviet symposium recently took place in Delhi regarding crop plants;

(b) if so, the number of scientists who participated in the symposium;

(c) the recommendations and observations made at this symposium; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes. A symposium on "Gene Pools, Centres of Orign of Crop Plants, and Recent Advances in Mutation Research" was held at the Indian National Science Academy from 10th to 18th November, 1972.

(b). 6 Soviet Scientists and about 60 Indian Scientists participated in the Symposium.

(c). The scientists taking part in the Symposium drew attention to the immense contribution, which crop resources in the two countries make to their nation economies, and considered new approaches for the genetic upgrading of these resources and for their enrichment and preservation. Based on these discussions, a number of conclusions were made for enlarging the scope of collaboration between the scientists of the two countries in the field of crop improvement. Some of these conclusions and recommendations are listed below:—

(i) The Soviet Scientists offered to collaborate with their Indian counterparts in further improving sunflower and and sugarbeet. which are new crops for this country and which promise to be of great value in augmenting our fat and sugar resources. The Soviet Scientists have done outstanding work on these crops, as a result of which it has been possible to double the oil content in sunflower, and to develop high yielding varieties of sugarbeet, using such techniques as exploitation of hybrid vigour and triploidy. These varieties can be compared with the high-yielding varieties of wheat and other cereals, which Indian plant breeders have evolved in recent years.

(ii) The Seminar drew attention to the fact that with the release of high yielding varieties and with the spread of improved agricultural technology in many countries, there was a great danger that very valuable genetic stocks of local varieties of crop plants, which have been grown for centuries, may be lost for ever. The participants, therefore, recommended that collections of these valuable genetic stocks should be organised on an emergency basis from different parts of the world including India. In this connection, the establishment at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute of a National Repository of seeds of crop plants and their wild relatives was considered a vital necessity, and the ICAR was requested to take up this project on a priority basis. They also recommended the setting up in India of a national net work of Genetic Resources Centres of crop plants on a regional basis, utlising the facilities available at some of the Agricultural Universities and Research Institutes. The participants noted the excellent work done by

the Soviet Scientists in this field and it was agreed that the two countries should work on a system for the exchange of seeds of different crop plants on a continuing basis

(iii) The participants noted that the Transcaucasian region of the USSR is a centre of diversity of some of the important crop plants like wheat It was recommended that a joint team of geneticists from the two countries should explore this region for the collection of this valuable wealth of plant material

(iv) It was proposed that there should be a continuing exchange of geneticists and plant breeders including postgraduate students in these fields between the two countries and that more Indo Soviet joint symposia should be organised in the two countries

(v) The Scientists agreed to collaborate in the field of experimental mutagenesis and nitrogen fixation by the different pulse crops They took note of considerable adavnces made in the two countries in the field of mutation research and felt that these advances would make increasing contribution in the years to come in crop improvement programmes

(d) A detailed report on the Symposium with specific recommendations is yet to be received by the Government

Central Help for Establishment of Collective Farms in Kerala

*489 SHRI C JANARDHANAN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Kerala State Government have asked for help from the Centre for establishing a Collective Farm in each of the eleven districts, and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) The State Government have not yet asked for any assistance from the Centre outside the Plan for esablishing collective farms in the State.

(b) Does not arise

छोटे किसानों के लिए प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र

*492. **श्री लालजी भाई :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में छोटे किसानों को सहायता और सहयोग देने के लिए और अधिक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र खोलने की सरकार की कोई योजना है और

(ख) यदि हां तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या है और प्रत्येक राज्य में कितने और किन-किन स्थानों पर प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों के लिये अब तक सरकार ने मंजूरी दे दी है अथवा देने का विचार है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) (क) केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित कृषक प्रशिक्षण तथा शिक्षा कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत अधिक उत्पादनशील किस्मों के सम्बन्ध में देश के चुनींदा जिलों में 100 एकक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों की स्थापना की गई है । इन केन्द्रों में लघु एवं सीमान्त सहित समस्त श्रेणियों के किसानों को नवीनतम कृषि टैक्नोलोजी के बारे में प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है । पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में ऐसे 100 और केन्द्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

(ख) विभिन्न प्रकार के क्षेत्रों में संस्थानिक तथा गैर-संस्थानिक माध्यम से प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था करना और राष्ट्रीय प्रदर्शनों द्वारा खेती की आधुनिकतम टैक्नो-

लोजो का प्रदर्शन करना इस योजना की खास बातें हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त कृषकों के परस्पर विचार विमर्श के लिए दल भी बनाये गये है। ये दल कृषि संबंधी जानकारी का लगातार प्रसार करने का कार्य करते है और इनके माध्यम से किसानो को कृषि सम्बन्धी आधुनिकतम खोजो और विकासो का पता चलता रहा है ।

पहले से ही चालू केन्द्रो की राज्यवार सूचना पटल पर रख दी गई है । [ग्रन्थालय में रख दी गई । देखिये संख्या एल टी —4088/72] पांचवी योजना के प्रस्तावो को अंतिम रूप देने के बाद यथाशीघ्र भविष्य मे खोले जाने वाले 100 केन्द्रो का निर्धारण कर लिया जायेगा ।

Time Bound Programme for Progressive De-Scheduling of S.C. and S.T.

*495. SHRI V. MAYAVAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any phased time-bound programme for progressive de-scheduling of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; if so, the salient features in this regard;

(b) whether the Dhebar Commission had recommended the chalking out of such a programme so that the Scheduled Castes people might not misconstrue the special opportunities and concessions granted to them at present and

(c) if so, the progress made so far in this regard in each State and Union Territory, and the total expenditure incurred by Government for the purpose so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Regional Languages as Medium of Instruction in Universities

*498. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Universities where regional languages have been adopted as medium of University education and necessary text books on different subjects prepared in the regional languages; and

(b) whether in most of the Universities English is still used as the medium of instruction, including examination?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV): (a) and (b) The following statements are laid on the Table of the Sabha—

(i) a statement showing names of universities allowing an Indian langage as a medium of education for the courses mentioned against each;

(ii) a statement showing names of universities allowing an Indian language as a medium of examination for the courses mentioned against each; and

(iii) a statement showing the number of university level books, subjectwise, published and in press under the scheme of Production of Books and Literature in Regional Languages at University Level launched by the Government of India.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5059/72]

Standardisation of Medical System of Homoeopathy

*499. SHRI DHARMARAO AFZALPURKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for the standardisation of the medical system of Homoeopathy in the country; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (1) Government of India have approved a 4 years uniform diploma course (DHMS) suggested by the Homoeopathic Advisory Committee and endorsed by the Central Council of Health. This has been circulated to the State Governments for implementation.

(2) A Bill to set up a Central Council for Homoeopathy is already before the Joint Select Committee of Parliament for consideration. This Bill when enacted, will provide for the constitution of a Central Council of Homoeopathy. The Council will enforce uniform standards of Homoeopathic education throughout the country and ensure that Homoeopathy is practised by only those who posses, a recognised qualification.

(3) Government propose to set up a National Institute of Homoeopathy Its aim would be to lay down and demonstrate the highest standards in homoeopathic medical education and research. It will also act as an Examining Body for the award of graduate and post-graduate degrees The Scheme is expected to be taken up during the Fifth Plan period.

Arrears Outstanding Against Cooperative Societies in Delhi

*500. SHRI B. S. BHAURA:
SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news published in the *Mindustan Times* dated the 23rd September 1972, under the caption "30 lakhs co-ops arrears to be collected as revenue" in Delhi;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to collect it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. Government have seen the press report.

(b) and (c): Effective steps like special drives, persuasive methods and coercive action against defaulters are being taken to step up the recoveries.

Production of Sugar in a Cooperative Sugar Factory in Morena, M.P.

4650. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a Co-operative Sugar Factory in Morena, Madhya Pradesh on which an amount of Rs. 275 lakhs was spent three years ago; but no sugar has yet been produced by this Factory;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) (a). A licence was issued to M/s. Morena Mandal Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Kailaras, District Morena (Madhya Pradesh) on 27-1-1967 for the establishment of a cooperative sugar factory having a daily cane crushing capacity of 1230 tonnes The plant went into production for the first time on 26-2-1972 during 1971-72 crushing season and had a trial crush. During this trial crush, the factory worked upto 10-3-1972 intermittently for a period of 34 hours and produced 27 tonnes of sugar.

The factory was scheduled to start crushing during the current crushing season *i.e.* 1972-73, on 14th December, 1972. They expect to produce 3000 to 5000 tonnes of sugar depending on the availability of sugarcane during the season.

(b) and (c): Do not arise.

Sub-Letting of Quarters in R. K. Puram, New Delhi

4651. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 59, on the 31st July, 1972 regarding the sub-letting of quarters in R. K. Puram, New Delhi and state:

(a) the sources or the agency of the information that there is no sub-letting of quarters in Sector VII. R. K. Puram, New Delhi and that no case of installation of telephone has come to the notice of the Director of Estate;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of Government that some telephones had been installed in some of the flats in Sector VII of R. K. Puram, New Delhi occupied by Business Executives; and

(c) if so, the action now proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPODHYAYA): (a) It was not stated that there was no subletting of quarters in Sector VII, Rama Krishna Puram, New Delhi. However, it was stated that no case of installation of telephone in Sector VII by a private person who was in unauthorised occupation of general pool accommodation had come to the notice of the Directorate of Estates. The Directorate of Estates was not aware of any case of installation of such a telephone as no report had been received earlier.

(b) and (c). A case of subletting of a quarter to a private person, where a telephone is also installed in the name of that private person, has recently come to the notice of the Directorate of Estates. Enquiries in this case have been instituted and further action is being taken in accordance with the procedure laid down for dealing with unauthorised subletting of Government accommodation.

Report Appearing in the "Blitz" dated the 29th July, 1972 Captioned "Administrative Staff College (Hyderabad) Hotbed of Sex and Corruption

4652. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report in the "BLITZ" dated the 29th July, 1972 under the caption "Administrative Staff College (Hyderabad) Hotbed of Sex and Corruption";

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been made into the affairs of that Institute in the light of that report, if so, with what results; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c) The Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad is an autonomous body registered under the Societies Registartion Act of 1860, and the Court of Governors appointed by the General Body of the Society is responsible for the proper conduct and governance of the affairs of the College.

The Court of Governors has examined carefully the report in the "Blitz" and reached the firm conclusion that the allegations are totally baseless.

Officer of Telephone and Telegraph Engineering Department Occupying Accommodation

4653. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Officers of the Telephone and Telegraph Engineering Department who were occupying accommodation in the Pool of the Delhi telephone District were allotted; the same type of accomodation in the same locality or in other localities in the General Pool Accommodation on their transfer to the Post and Telegraph Directorate;

(b) the number out of them who were having ground floor accommodation and were provided ground floor accommodation in the General Pool;

(c) the reasons for giving such a preferential treatment over the heads of persons in the waiting list for the General Pool for D-II Type accommodation in New Delhi; and

(d) whether he would investigate whether such allotment were made strictly in accordance with the Rules regulating allotment of accommodation in the General Pool ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) 10 such officers have been allotted accommodation from the general pool in their 'next below' types for the reason that they had to vacate departmental pool accommodation in their occupation. Out of these, 3 officers were given accommodation in localities in which they vacated accommodation of the departmental pool and 7 in different localities.

(b) Out of 10 officers, 4 were occupying ground floor accommodation in the departmental pool and have been provided with ground floor accommodation in the general pool.

(c) and (d) According to the existing procedure, when an officer, occupying accommodation in a departmental pool, is required to vacate it on his transfer to an eligible office for general pool accommodation, he is given, on an *ad hoc* basis, accommodation from the general pool in the 'next below type', to enable him to vacate the departmental pool accommodation and to avoid hardship involved. These allotments were made according to this procedure and such employees were given preference in the matter of allotment.

Vigilance Cases Pending Against Managers of All Day Stalls of Delhi Milk Scheme

4654. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some vigilance cases involving loss of property of Delhi Milk Scheme and other matters are pending against some Managers of All-Day Stalls run by Delhi Milk Scheme, if so, the number of such Managers and the stage at which the cases stand;

(b) whether even before getting clearance from these pending cases, some Managers are being considered for promotion to the next higher grades;

(c) if so, whether such promotions are admissible under the rules laid down by the Ministry of Home Affairs regulating such matters; and

(d) the reasons for not following the established practice in the case of these Managers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) and (d): Do not arise.

Development of Land by the Dera Ismail Khan Cooperative House Building Society, Delhi.

4655. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8 on the 13th November, 1972 regarding development of land by the Dera Ismail Khan Co-operative House Building Society, Delhi and state:

(a) the reasons for not fixing the revised target date by which the said Society has to develop the land so far, although earlier it was scheduled to develop it by the 13th March, 1970 *i.e.* two-and-half years ago;

(b) the steps taken by Government to ensure expeditious development of land by the Society to avoid unnecessary hardship and mental agony to the shareholders; and

(c) the progress made by the Society to develop the land upto the 30th November, 1972 ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) Since the sanction of layout plan services plan, demarcation-*cum*-set back plan and release for building activities are beyond the control of the Society, it is not possible to fix any firm target date for the completion of development work by the Society.

(b) However, quarterly progress reports on the development work are being invited from the Society and due assistance is provided to solve any difficulty in the progress of development work where feasible.

(c) The Society has made the following progress as per their quarterly progress reports for the period ending 30th September, 1972.

Levelling and Dressing	85 per cent.
Roads	65 per cent.
Storm Water Drains	35 per cent.
Water Supply	50 per cent.
Street Lighting	5 per cent.
Sewerage	35 per cent.

New Instruction to Assess House Tax in Delhi under the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958

4656. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi High Court in its judgement given on the 16th November, 1972 in the case of N.D.M.C. *Vs.* Dewan Daulat Ram Kapur and others of New Delhi, has again clearly indicated that the House Tax on building in Delhi should not exceed the standard rent under the Rent Control Act;

(b) if so, whether Government have issued any fresh instructions to the N.D.M.C. and M.C.D. to assess future house tax, in the light of this judgement based on rent under the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958;

(c) whether the two local bodies, N.D.M.C. and M.C.D. are still assessing house tax on last known market rents and not standard rents in its jurisdiction, despite the High Court's previous verdicts of similar nature in the past; and

(d) if so, the nature of relief to house-owners therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) to (d): The required information is being obtained and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Misuse of Residential Premises for Office Purposes in Delhi

4657. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the D.D.A. have intensified the prosecutions against all those persons who have allegedly misused their residential premises for office purpose; and

(b) if so, in view of the shortage of commercial areas in Delhi, whether Government propose to take a lenient view in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Delhi Development Authority is developing commercial areas in the newly developed colonies where offices could be located. A lenient view of the infringements is, therefore, not proposed.

Decision on the Representation Made by the Residents Federation

4658. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question

No. 2638 on the 21st June, 1971 and state:

(a) whether Government have since taken any final decision on the representation made by the Residents' Federation to reduce the charges of unfiltered water;

(b) if so, the contents thereof;

(c) whether he is also aware of the fact that in places like Babar Road, New Delhi and certain other areas like Jor Bagh and Golf Links etc., the open areas for use of gardening facilities are as low as 100 sq. feet approximately, while the minimum charges for unfiltered water is Rs. 5/- per month, which is far in excess of filtered water, if used; and

(d) if so, what is being done to remove this anomaly?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). It has since been decided to reduce the rates for supply of unfiltered water for smaller gardening areas, viz., 0.01 to 0.10 acre and 0.11 to 0.25 acre from Rs. 5 to Rs. 3.50 per month and from Rs. 7 to Rs. 6 per month respectively. The reduced rates will take effect from the 1st May, 1973.

Regulation of Alleged Misuse of Residential Areas for Office use by Land and Development office and Prosecution by D.D.A.

4659. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Land and Development Office, New Delhi, is regularising all cases of alleged misuse of residential areas for office use after charging some premium whereas the D.D.A. is launching prosecutions under Section 29(a) of the D.D.A. Act, 1957 for the same alleged misuse, against both the lessee as well as the occupants, in Delhi and New Delhi areas;

(b) if so, the reasons for this anomaly, especially when the lessees have been given land under the Grants Act; and

(c) action proposed to rectify the position?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) and (b). The Land and Development Officer regularises use of residential premises for office purposes only temporarily on recovery of suitable charges under the terms of the lease. The prosecution by the Delhi Development Authority is done under the statutory provisions of the Delhi Development Act, 1957 for violation of the land use regulations. This covers all misuses.

(c) Does not arise.

Report of the Delhi Land Management Investigation Committee

4660 SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Land Management Investigation Committee has submitted its report;

(b) if so, main features thereof and whether it would be laid on the Table; and

(c) if the Report has not yet been submitted, the reasons why DDA have started prosecuting land and building owners and users without waiting for the Report?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AN HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Committee has been set up to study the working of the Land and Development Office and the scope of its study does not extend to the D.D.A. which functions under an Act of Parliament. Action is taken by the D.D.A. in cases of violation of the provisions of the Master Plan of Delhi.

Members on Consultative Committees and Boards

4661. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the Consultative Committee and Boards in which each Member of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha was serving as on the 1st December, 1972; and

(b) the criterion on the basis of which Members of Parliament are put on various Committee and Boards?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). The Members of Parliament are serving on 21 Consultative Committees for the various Ministries/Departments (A statement indicating the position as on 1st December, 1972 is laid on the Table of the House). Members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha are nominated as far as possible on these Committees according to preferences indicated by them.

As regards other Government Committees/Boards, they are constituted by different Ministries/Departments from time to time and this is a continuous process. As regards nomination of Members of Parliament on these Committees/Boards, the general criteria followed are as under:—

(i) Appointments on Governmental Committees, etc. are made on the aptitude, interest, past experience, etc. of Members as ascertained from the 'Who's Who, the Index Cards and the Options given by Members for nomination on Consultative Committees.

(ii) To give as wide a chance as possible to Members, names of these Members who have not already been elected or nominated on Parliamentary or Governmental Committees are preferred.

(iii) Members serving on Financial Committees are not ordinarily nominated on other Committees.

Statement

LIST OF 21 CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEES AS ON 1ST DECEMBER, 1972

S. No.	*Ministry/Department*
1.	Defence
2.	Education, Social Welfare and Culture.
3.	External Affairs.
4.	Finance.
5.	Agriculture.
6	Foreign Trade.
7.	Health and Family Planning and Works and Housing.
8.	Home Affairs
9.	Industrial Development and Science and Tech.
10.	Information and Broadcasting.
11.	Irrigation and Power.
12.	Labour and Rehabilitation.
13.	Petroleum and Chemicals.
14.	Planning.
15.	Railways.
16	Shipping and Transport.
17.	Steel and Mines.
18.	Tourism and Civil Aviation
19.	Atomic Energy and Space.
20.	Communications.
21.	Company Affairs.

TRADE IN PADDY IN MYSORE

4662. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the wholesale trade in paddy and jawar will be taken over by the

State of Mysore this year; if not, the reasons;

(b) whether there will be levy system introduced as last year fixed for; and

(c) the rate of paddy per quintal in Mysore State and the target fixed for collection of levy paddy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE): (a) The State Government has yet to finalise the organisational set up necessary to take over wholesale trade from 1973-74. Besides, the scarcity conditions in some of the districts of the State are engaging the immediate attention of the State Government

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A target of 1.42 lakh tonnes of paddy has been fixed by the State Government for 1972-73 crop year. The procurement prices of different varieties of paddy as fixed by the State Government for the current kharif season are as under:—

	(Rs. per quintal)
Fine	59 00
Mid fine	56 00
Medium	53 00
Coarse	52 00

Supply of Rice and Wheat to Weaker Section at Subsidised Rates during 1972-73

4663 SHRI S M SIDDAYYA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to supply rice and wheat at subsidised rate to the vulnerable section of the people in the country during the year 1972 73; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). At present, Central stocks of wheat, rice and coarse grains are being supplied to the State Government at fixed prices without fully recovering the economic cost. for issue through their public distribution system

Number of working days average percentage of recovery and price paid on account of sugarcane during 1971-72

4664 SHRI M R. LAKSHMINARAYANAN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of working days, average percentage of recovery and the price paid per quintal factory-wise, in each State on account of sugarcane for the season 1971-72; and

(b) the installed crushing capacity and actual sugarcane crushed during the season 1971-72?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF SHER SINGH): (a) and (b) A statement showing factory-wise figures of duration, average percentage of recovery, cane crushed, installed crushing capacity per day and sugar cane price paid during the season 1971 72 is laid on the table of the House [*Placed in Library* See No LT 4060/73]

List of Contractors Black listed

4665 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) the number of Contractors who have been black-listed by the C P W D / Government during 1970-72 and the reasons for each case; and

(b) the number of such Contractors whose cases have been reviewed and then removed from the black-list during 1971-72?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) Business was banned with one contractor for interpolation in tender papers.

(b) None during the financial year 1971-72

Confirmation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Teachers working against reserved Posts in Delhi

4666 SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) the number of Post-Graduate Teachers, subjectwise, working on 30th September, 1968 against the confirmed, regular and temporary posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, separately in Education Department of Delhi Administration; and

(b) the reason of not confirming scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Post-Graduate teachers working in the above Department since 1962 against the confirmed posts reserved for the above communities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected from Delhi Administration and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as early as possible.

Farm Management Course in Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad

4667. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, has a one-year Diploma and a 2-year Post-Graduate Course in Farm Management especially for Graduate Agricultural Engineers and other Agricultural Graduates;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the programmes and the procedure for selection of trainees;

(c) whether similar courses are available in the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta and other Institutes/Universities having courses in Business Management and Administration; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines of the courses?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b) The Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, offers a one-year programme for Management in Agriculture The candidates applying for admission must have one of the following qualifications:

1. M.Sc in Agriculture/Animal Sciences.
2. M.Sc. in Agricultural Economics/ Agricultural Statistics.
3. M A. in Economics with specialisation in Agricultural Economics.
4. M.A. in Rural Sociology/Agricultural Extension/Sociology with specialisation in Rural Sociology.
5. B.E./B.Tech./B.Sc., M.Sc., M.E. in Agricultural Engineering.
6. M.Sc. in Dairying/Dairy Technology.
7. Other equivalent qualifications in agriculture and allied subjects.

The outline of the programme for Management course in Agriculture is

given below:

First Term	*Second Term*	*Third Term*
Agricultural Finance—I	Agricultural Business Systems	Agricultural Development Policies
Agricultural Technology	Managerial Accounting—II	Agricultural Finance—II
Managerial Accounting—I	Managerial Economics—(A)	Operations Research
Marketing	Managerial Economics—(B)	Organisational Behaviour—II
Mathematics for Management—I	Mathematics for Management—II	Rural Marketing
Organisational Behaviour—I	Research Methodology	Research Project

Candidates who are successful on the basis of the application evaluation are invited to take written aptitude tests, participate in group discussions, and attend personal interviews. Final selection of a candidate for admission to the programme is on the basis of his scores in (1) application evaluation (2) aptitude tests, (3) group discussions, and (4) personal interviews.

(c) The Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta does not offer any such course. According to the information available, other institute/universities having course in Business Management and Administration also do not offer such course.

(d) Does not arise.

Placement Officer and Employment and Guidance Bureau in Agricultural University

4668. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether every Agricultural University has a Placement Officer and Employment and Guidance Bureau to assist Graduates, Post Graduates in securing employment;

(b) whether there is no Employment Bureau in the G. B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No. Only some of the Agricultural Universities have Departments of Student Welfare who also look-after the student placement work.

(b) and (c). There is no Employment Bureau in the G. B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology. The University, however, has a Student Welfare Department headed by the Dean, Student Welfare. This Department also looks after the work of placement services and helps outgoing graduates help in finding employment. The University also keeps track of its graduates after they are gone. Guidance, training and facilities for self-employment are also provided to the students.

Institutions for Teaching Youngmen Indian Culture and Traditions for Propagation

4669. SHRI MARTAND SINGH OF REWA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are Institutions in India to teach and guide the well-educated youngmen for propagation of Indian culture and tradition; and

(b) if so, the names and location thereof, and the amount of money granted to them by Government annually?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). Culture and civilisation of India are being taught in practically every educational institution in the country. A number of institutions impart training in performing and plastic arts, such as, music, dance, drama, sculpture, paintings, etc. There is no institution in the country set up with the specific purpose of teaching and guiding well educated youngmen for propagation of India's culture and tradition. It is expected that those who have made a deep study of Indian culture would be able to propagate it as well. However, the Government have instituted a scheme under which teachers from secondary schools and colleges are given refresher courses on many aspects of Indian Art and Culture. The teachers in turn will acquaint the students of their respective institutions with the country's cultural heritage.

Till now, only two refresher courses for teachers of Secondary Schools and Colleges from various parts of the country have been organized in Delhi through the University of Delhi. The third refresher course will be inaugurated on the 19th December.

Extension of Facilities of Nutritious food for Children in Rural Area

4670. SHRI MARTAND SINGH OF REWA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to extend the facilities of nutritious food to children in the rural areas; and

(b) if so, the name of the States to which this scheme has been proposed to be extended?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). The Special Nutrition Programme of the Department of Social Welfare is currently operating in the tribal as well as drought and famine striken areas apart from urban slums. The present programme will need to be consolidated before its extension to the rural areas consistent with the financial resources is considered.

Non-Payment of Sugarcane Price within stipulated period in Tamil Nadu

4671. SHRI M. R LAKSHMINARAYANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sugar factories in Tamil Nadu were supposed to pay the minimum price Rs. 7.37 per quintal to the sugarcane growers within 14 days of supply of sugarcane in lumpsum for the season 1971 72;

(b) if so, whether certain factories fail to do so; and

(c) the names of the defaulting factories and the action proposed to be taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the Government of Tamil Nadu and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Penalties charged from Contractors

4672. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the number of Contractors from whom penalties have been charged for faults in execution of work or delays during 1970-72 and the particulars of each case?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): The information is not readily available and will have to be collected from the field units. It will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it is collected.

Swami Dyanand Hospital Shahdara

4673. SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are inadequate arrangements and meagre facilities available at Swami Dayanand Hospital, Shahdara, Delhi to cater to the needs of the vast transyamuna population; and

(b) if so, what measures Government propose to take to cater to the immediate needs of the hospital?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K. KISKU): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Execution of Sale Deeds in Andha Mughal, Delhi

4674. SHRI AMAR NATH CHOWLA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sale deeds of all the quarters (poor class) sold to displaced persons at Andha Mughal, Delhi by Delhi Improvement Trust and D.D.A. have been executed;

(b) if not, the number of such quarters in respect of which sale deeds have not been executed so far and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which the remaining sale deeds will be executed?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) Lease deed has been executed in the case of two allottees.

(b) and (c). In 63 cases the allottees have not completed the payment of instalments. In 141 cases the allottees have paid all instalments and their lease deeds are being finalised.

Agricultural Engineers on the Strength of Various Corporations

4675. SHRI PARLIPOOKNANAND PAINULI Will the the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Agricultural Engineers on the strength of (i) State Farms Corporation of India; (ii) Central Warehousing Corporation; (iii) Food Corporation; (iv) National Seeds Corporation and (v) Jute Corporation;

(b) the total number of Agricultural Engineers on the strength of each of the above Corporations and the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them;

(c) the incentives and training provided to Graduate Agricultural Engineers; and

(d) the methods of recruitment of such Engineers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The number of agricultural engineers on the strength of various Corporations is given below:

(1) State Farms Corporation of India Ltd. 5.

(2) Central Warehousing Corporation. Nil.

(3) Food Corporation of India. 1

(4) National Seeds Corporation Ltd. 12.

(5) Jute Corporation. Nil.

None of the engineers in these Corporations belong to the Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes.

(c) 1. *State Farms Corporation of India Ltd.*

The graduate agricultutal engineers have been appointed to the posts of Chief Engineer, Operational Manager (Mechanical) and Mechanical Engineers, which are in the scales of pay of Rs. 1600-2000, Rs. 1100-1400, and Rs. 700-1250 respectively. The pay scales are sufficiently attractive and persons in the lower grades have prospects of going to higher scales of pay. Besides, the engineers are encouraged to participate in seminars and short-term specialised couses etc. though the Corporation is not having any separate training programme.

2. *National Seeds Corporation Ltd.*

The Assistant Agricultural Engineers working under the Corporation are eligible for promotion to the posts of Agricultural Engineers and Agricultural Engineers to the post of Superintending Engineer No specific training is being given to them but they are briefed about the particulars of the jobs by the Superintending Agricultural Engineers and Agricultural Engineers.

(d) 1. *State Farms Corporation of India Ltd.*

Such Engineers are selected by direct recruitment.

2. *National Seeds Corporation Ltd.*

The posts of Agricultural Engineers are being filled up 100 per cent by promotion from amongst the Assistant Agricultural Engineers working under the Corporation and posts of Assistant Agricultural Engineers are filled up 100 per cent by direct recruitment, through open advertisement.

Improvement in Standard of Pantnagar University of Agriculture

4676. SHRI T. SOHAN LAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of First Divisioners in B. Tech. Degree Agricultural Engineering Course in I.I.T., Kharagpur during 1970 and 1971 was 56.7 and 86.4 respectively as against only 38.33 and 34.37 in G. B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar; and

(b) what efforts have been made to improve the standard of Panttnagar University so that the students passing from this University are not handicapped as compared to students of other Agricultnral Universities/I.I.Ts.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the University and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as received.

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में दिल्ली के लिए बसें

4677. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चौथी पचवर्षीय योजना मे दिल्ली के लिये कितनी बसो का प्रावधान रखा गया है ;

(ख) क्या प्रस्तावित बसो का निर्धारित लक्ष्य इस बीच पूरा कर लिया गया है ; और

(ग) चौथी पचवर्षीय योजना में दिल्ली परिवहन के बेडे में कितनी सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी बसों का प्रावधान रखा गया है ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता): (क) से (ग). चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में 1127 अतिरिक्त बसों की अभिप्राप्ति की व्यवस्था है जिनमें, दिल्ली परिवहन उपक्रम/निगम के लिए पुरानी और बेकार बसों के स्थान पर 679 बसों की

प्राप्ति शामिल है। इनमें से 581 बसें पहले ही मे प्राप्त कर ली गई हैं और शेष 442 बस, जिनके लिये आदेश दिये गये है, के योजना अवधि के अन्त तक प्राप्त होने की आशा है (1972-73 के दौरान 267 और 1973-74 के दौरान 175)। (उपयुक्त 1127 के लक्ष्य में से) शेष 104 बसें रह जायेंगी और उनकी खरीद के प्रश्न पर 1973-74 के दौरान दिल्ली परिवहन निगम विचार करेगा। योजना की अवधि मे अपने बेडे को बढाने के लिये निगम अस्थायी आधार पर 200 निजी बसें किराये पर ले रहा है, ताकि यात्री जनता की आवश्यकताओं का यथासभव अधिकतम सीमा तक पूरा किया जा सके।

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना में लाभ तथा घाटा

4678. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना को वर्ष 1969-70 और 1971-72 मे अलग-अलग कितना लाभ तथा घाटा हुआ ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह): दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना को वर्ष 1969-70 मे 73.34 लाख रुपये का लाभ हुआ। वर्ष 1971-72 का परीक्षित लेखा अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हुआ है।

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा दूध के टोकनों के वितरण के सम्बन्ध में जांच

4679. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा दूध के टोकनों के वितरण के सम्बन्ध में जांच करवाने का है ;

(ख) दूध के लिये टोकनों का वितरण सूची के अनुसार न होकर मनमाने ढंग से होता है ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध मे सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह): (क) जी नही।

(ख) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना सामान्यत: विभिन्न श्रेणियों के लिये बनाई गई प्रतीक्षा सूचियों मे से प्राथमिकता के आधार पर दूध के टोकन जारी करती है। तथापि दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के अध्यक्ष कुछ विशेष मामलो मे विशेष श्रेणियों मे नाम दर्ज कराने वालो को बिना बारी के भी टोकन जारी करते है। इनमे चिकित्सा सम्बन्धी आधार पर नाम दर्ज कराने वाले, सैनिको से अलग रहने वाले उनके परिवार और शहीद सैनिको की विधवायें भी शामिल है।

(ग) वास्तव मे पात्र व्यक्तियों को अपने विवेक के बिना बारी के टोकन जारी करने के दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के अध्यक्ष के अधिकार पर सरकार कोई रोक नही लगाना चाहती। तथापि आशा है कि अगले वित्तीय वर्ष में मौजूदा डेरी संयंत्र के विस्तार का वर्तमान कार्यक्रम पूरा होने पर स्थिति मे काफी सुधार होगा और नई रिकम्बाइनिंग (मदर) डेरी की स्थापना के बाद स्थिति और भी सुधरेगी।

Import of T-25 Tractors

4680. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many T-25 tractors were allowed to be imported in the year 1972; and

(b) the number of tractors imported completely built-up and those incomplete and the number of such incomplete tractors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) (a) and (b). SKD condition) were allowed to be imbers fully built and 1,850 numbers in SKD condition) were allowed to the imported in 1970-71. Against this programme, the following tractors have been received:—

1970 ..	271 (fully built).
1971 ..	2729 (fully built).
1972 ..	650 (SKD)
(upto end of October).	

Central Loan to Punjab for Purchase of Diesel Power Generators to Energise 6 Tube-Wells ..

4681. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab Government have demanded a Central loan of Rs. 15 crores to buy diesel power generators to energise tube-wells for the Rabi Crop to raise agricultural production;

(b) whether the demand has been considered, if so, with what results; and

(c) whether other States will also be provided with such loans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Under the Emergency Agricultural Production Programme, the Government of Punjab had demanded Central assistance of Rs. 15 crores for the purchase of stand-by diesel pumpsets to be used in the event of shortage of electric power. Against this demand, a loan of Rs. 3 crores has been sanctioned by the Government of India.

(c) Similar assistance is also being given to other State Governments on demand.

Shortage of Managerial Talent

4682. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether there is a country-wide paucity of managerial talents; and

(b) Whether in view of this Government propose to establish an Institute of Management for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) No quantitative estimate of the current shortage of trained managers has been made. The Economic and Scientific Research Foundation of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has, however, estimated that our country needs about 3000 additional managers, each year in the next ten years.

(b) Two more Institutes of Management are being set up at Banagalore and Lucknow. In addition, management courses have been/are being instituted at about 30 University centres.

ट्रैक्टर खरीदने, नलकूप लगाने एवं भूमि समतल बनाने आदि कार्यों के लिए छोटे किसानों को ऋण देने संबंधी योजना

4683. **श्री घनश्याह प्रधान :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कृषि उत्पाद बढ़ाने हेतु ट्रैक्टर खरीदने, नलकूप लगाने, भूमि समतल बनाने तथा बाढ़ लगाने के लिये छोटे किसानों को ऋण देने की कोई योजना सरकार ने बनाई है और क्या सरकार ने उनके लिये जमानत देने की भी व्यवस्था की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में की गई प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह): (क) और (ख). सरकार ने छोटे किसानों को ऋण देने के लिये कोई अलग योजना नहीं बनाई है । लघु कृषक विकास अभिकरण और सीमान्त कृषक और कृषि श्रमिक अभिकरण नामक केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की दो योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत 87 चुनीदा परियोजना क्षेत्रों मे स्थापित अभिकरण छोटे और सीमान्त किसानो की आर्थिक स्थिति मे सुधार लाने के लिये कार्यक्रम बनाते हैं। अभिकरणो द्वारा तैयार किये गये कार्यक्रमो मे भूमि सुधार, लघु सिचाई निवेश उन्नत कृषि अपनाना और बागबानी आदि शामिल है। सम्बन्धित लाभान-भोगियो को इन कार्यों के लिये ऋण सामान्य सास्थानिक ऋण अधिकरणो अर्थात् सह-कारी और वाणिज्यिक बैंको द्वारा दिये जाते हैं। छोटे किसानो के पास अलाभकर जोतें होती है और वे अधिक व्यय नही कर सकते, अत सामुदायिक सिचाई आदि सामूहिक कार्यकलापो को बढावा दिया जाता है । छोटे किसानो की आर्थिक स्थिति ऐसी है कि वे ट्रैक्टर नही खरीद सकते । इसलिये अभिकरण द्वारा छोटे और सीमान्त कृषको को भाडे मे साहाय्य प्रदान करके या चुनीदा सहकारी सस्थाओ और पचायतो द्वारा मरम्मत भाडा केन्द्र स्थापित करने के लिये पूजीगत लागत मे सहायता प्रदान करके सुस्थापित सस्थाओ के माध्यम से मरम्मत भाडे को प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है। अभिकरणो द्वारा भूमि सुधार, लघु सिचाई एककों आदि के लिये पूंजीगत विनियोजन हेतु भी आर्थिक सहायता दी जाती है, ताकि लाभानभोगियो के ऋण-भार को घटाया जा सके ।

केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की इन दो योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत अधिकरणो ने (i) 42 958 खुदाई कुओं । नलकूपो (ii) 11,613 पम्प सेटो और (iii) 5,788 अन्य सिचाई एककों की स्थापना करने के लिये छोटे और सीमान्त कृषको की सहायता की है । केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की इन दो परियोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत अक्तूबर, 1972 के अन्त तक सहकारी और वाणिज्यिक बैंको द्वारा 2290 64 लाख रुपये के आवधिक ऋण (अर्थात् मध्यम और दीर्घ-कालीन) भी मजूर किये गये है । ये ऋण विभिन्न प्रकार के कार्यक्रम को शुरू करने के लिये दिये जाते है जिन्मे भूमि सुधार तथा लघु एककों की स्थापना करना भी शामिल है ।

Setting up of Eye Banks in the Country

4684 SHRIMATI SUBHADRA JOSHI. Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether eye banks have been set up in the country, and if so, their names, strength of the staff and working methodology adopted by them,

(b) the staff and financial requirement recommended by Government for running an eye bank;

(c) the number of eye banks actually engaged in publicity to raise donor material, active research in preservation and training of specialists and technicians; and

(d) the steps being taken to promote eye donations by Government and by the eye banks ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) According to available information there are 42 eye banks in the country (list is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-4061/72] which are working either under the State/Union Territories Government or private organisation. The working methodology adopted by the eye banks varies according to the facilities and availability of staff. 8 to 10 eye banks are very active and perform corneal grafting operations, do publicity and research and training of eye surgeons. Some do moderate number of operations and are not active in publicity, training and research. The rest do only occasional corneal grafting.

(b) The staff requirements for the State Eye Bank and District level eye bank alongwith the finanacial requirements for its setting up and for its running are as follows :—

	Staff requirement	Financial requirement
State level	Part time Consultant Assistant Surgeon, Registrar, House Surgeon, Publicity Officer, Projectionist, Driver, Technician.	Initial 1·5 lakhs Recurring 0·3 lakhs
District level	Part time Eye-Surgeon, Assistant Surgeon, or House Surgeon, Technician, Projectionist, Driver.	Initial 0·7 lakhs Recurring 0·3 lakhs.

(c) Twenty eye banks are stated to be engaged in publicity to raise the donor material, two eye banks engaged in active research in preservation and training of specialists and technicians

(d) The matter is under examination.

Corneal Grafting Act

4685. SHRIMATI SUBHADRA JOSHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of States which have passed Corneal Grafting Act;

(b) the steps that are being taken by other States to pass the Act;

(c) the steps the Government propose to make the Act more effective and to procure more eye donations; and

(d) the steps Government have taken to further research on the development of plastic cornea?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) The following States and Union Territories have passed the Corneal Grafting Act.

1. Delhi
2. Uttar Pradesh
3. Madhya Pradesh
4. Panjab
5. Haryana
6. Mysore
7. Maharashtra
8. Gujarat
9. Kerala
10. West Bengal
11. Andhra Pradesh.

(b) The steps taken by other States to pass the Act are not yet known.

(c) and (d). A model Corneal Grafting Act is under consideration of the Government of India. The Indian Council of Medical Research had conducted research

on the development of plastic cornea at the Dr. Rajendra Prasad Centre of Ophthalmic Sciences, New Delhi. Various designs of Plastic Cornea have been experimented on animals and final selection has been made for clinical trial at the Dr. Rajendra Prasad Centre for Ophthalmic Sciences. The number of clinical trials conducted so far is very few and further work is required to be done.

जाली चिकित्सा बिलों की प्रतिभूति

4686. **श्री बी० आर० शुक्ल** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या हाल ही में नागपुर क्षेत्र के खाद्य एवं औषधि विभाग ने पता लगाया है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधिकारियों ने जाली चिकित्सा बिल प्रस्तुत करके लाखों रुपये हड़प लिये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में किस किस कोटि के अधिकारी शामिल हैं ; और

(ग) क्या उनके विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (प्रो० ए० के० किस्कू) (क) महाराष्ट्र राज्य तथा नागपुर सर्किल के खाद्य और औषध प्रशासन ने अभी हाल ही में कुछ मामलों का पता लगाया है ।

(ख) वे किस वर्ग के अधिकारी हैं, इसका तो अभी तक पता नहीं चला है, किन्तु वे निम्नलिखित विभागों के अधिकारी बताये जाते हैं :-

(1) उप-महालेखाकार का कार्यालय, डाक व तार विभाग ।

(2) भारतीय खान ब्यूरो ।

(3) केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग ।

(4) भारतीय भू-विज्ञान सर्वक्षण ।

(5) केन्द्रीय ऐग्मार्क प्रयोगशाला, तथा

(6) सी० पी० एच०, ई० आर० आई० ।

(ग) महाराष्ट्र राज्य नागपुर सर्किल के खाद्य तथा औषध प्रशासन से सम्बद्ध विशेष सी० आई० डी० अधिकारियों की सहायता से खाद्य और औषध प्रशासन द्वारा मामले की छान-बीन की जा रही है । इस मामले की तफसील अभी हो रही है ।

मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासियों का शोषण और उनमें बेरोजगारी

4687. **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित** : क्या **शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के और विशेष कर बस्तर क्षेत्र के आदिवासियों के अत्यधिक शोषण और उनमें बेरोजगारी का मुख्य कारण उस क्षेत्र में यातायात सुविधाओं का अभाव है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है या करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश तथा अन्य स्थानों पर अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लोगों के शोषण और बेरोजगारी का एक कारण संचार साधनों की कमी है ;

(ख) ऐसे क्षेत्रों का जिनमें अधिकतर आदिम जातियों के लोग रहते हैं, विकास आदिम जातीय विकास खण्डों के द्वारा किया जा रहा है ।

खण्ड के धन का उपयोग संचार साधनों के विकास के लिए किया जा सकता है। मध्य प्रदेश में 126 खण्ड हैं, जिनमें से 28 बस्तर जिले में हैं। जहां तक बस्तर जिले का सम्बन्ध है, दो विशेष क्षेत्र परियोजनाएं मंजूर की गई हैं। इन परियोजनाओं में से प्रत्येक में चतुर्थ योजना के दौरान संचार साधनों के विकास के लिए 0 50 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है।

Setting up of Universties in Maharashtra

4688 SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN
SHRI S C BESRA

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether Maharashtra Government has decided to set up two more Universities in the State,

(b) if so, whether the University Grants Commission has cleared the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b) The Government of Maharashtra has sought the approval of the Central Government and the University Grants Commission to the establishment of two new universities in the State The matter is receiving attention.

Raid nader the Food and Sugar Licence Orders

4689 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the total number of raids made in the country under the Food and Sugar Licence Orders,

(b) the details of goods seized,

(c) the number of persons challaned; and

(d) whether such raids are still going on in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) to (c). The required information for the period from July, 1972 to November, 1972 received from 20 States and Union Territories is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House

(d) Yes, Sir

Statement

Number of Raids made	Details of goods seized		Number of persons proceeded against	Remarks
8975	(1) Foodgrains (including products)	11,400 tonnes and 12,919 bags	3838	The number mentioned in column (3) includes the number of persons arrested, the number of persons against whom prosecutions have been launched, the number of persons whose security has been forfeited and the number of persons against whom other action has been or is being taken.
	(2) Sugar	326 tonnes and 895 bags		
	(3) Baby food	131 tins of various sizes and 19 packets		
	(4) Edible and Vegetable oils	106 tonnes and 2250 litres		
	(5) Vegetable oil products.	27 tonnes and 4,659 tins.		

Nationalisation of Medical Education

4690. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a central Deputy Minister (Parliamentary Affairs) made a statement at Bangalore during the second week of October to the effect that Medical Education should be nationalised; and

(b) if so, the contents thereof and whether any scheme in this regard has already been accepted by the Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Post of Hindi Officer Lying Vacant in the Ministry of Agriculture

4691. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a post of high-ranking Hindi Officer is lying vacant since last two months in Agriculture Ministry;

(b) whether a few names as suggested by Ministry of Home Affairs to fulfil the vacant post are not being considered by the Agriculture Ministry; and

(c) if so, the reaction thereof and action proposed to be taken by the Government in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). A post of Senior Hindi Officer in the scale of Rs. 900—1250 was sanctioned with effect from the date of its filling up and upto the 28th February, 1973. Pending the finalisation of the recruitment rules and the regular recruitment thereunder, this post is proposed to be filled up purely on short-term basis. The vacancy was accordingly circulated to all Ministries/Departments including attached offices of the Government of India. The Ministry of Home Affairs also forwarded applications from some officers working in that Ministry for consideration. The applications of these officers along with other applications, which were received from the various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India have been considered for this short-term selection. An officer of the cadre of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Education) has been selected and he has already joined.

Reports Appearing in Blitz dated the 18th November 1972 under the Caption Ministry of Agriculture American Snake pit

4692. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government noticed the reports appearing in the 'Blitz' dated the 18th November, 1972 under the caption "Ministry of Agriculture....American Snake pit'; and

(b) if so, the reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The observations in the article that the Ministry of Agriculture is interested in the purchase of agricultural aircraft from the United States or other Western countries only is not correct. It is also not correct to state that the Ministry did not favour the development and manufacture of an indigenously designed agricultural aircraft in the country. The question of import of agricultural aircraft is at present under review.

Underground Water Resources in Drought Prone Areas of Andhra Pradesh

4693. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the utter inadequacy of the efforts made for water augmentation and conservation to arrest rapidly depleting underground water resources in drought-prone and other scarcity areas; and

(b) whether area studies of districts like Chittoor in Andhra Pradesh, where situation in this regard is alarming, will be urgently undertaken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF SHER SINGH): (a): The Cenral Ground Water Board has already undertaken groundwater investigations in a number of drought prone and scarcity areas. To the extent possible, priority is being given for including such areas in Board programme for groundwater surveys and investigations

(b) The question of including Chittoor district in the programme of the Central Ground Water Board is under consideration.

Complaints of Inadequate Supplies of Fertilisers to Southern States

4694 SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state·

(a) whether the Southern States have complained of not getting fertilisers as per their demands due to various reasons, including the transport bottleneck; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. There has been a general complaint from the Southern States of inadequate supplies of fertilisers relative to their demands during the current Rabi season. The shortfall in supplies has been mainly due to the following reasons:—

(i) lags in the domestic production of fertilisers;

(ii) Constraints in the availability of fertilisers; in the world market.

(iii) Adverse effect of Mulki rule agitation on the rail transport postition in the South.

(b) The following are some of the steps taken by the Government to obviate the difficulties in the supply of fertilisers to the Southern States:—

(i) Coordinated supply plans were drawn up in the Southern Zonal Conferences before the Kharif and Rabi crop seasons together with the Essential Commodities Act Governments and to the manufacturers concerned. Orders under the Essential Commodities Act have been issued thereafter, making it legally obligatory for the domestic manufacturers to supply the quantities of fertilisers committed by them to each State at the Zonal Conferences.

(ii) Efforts are also being made to increase the capacity utilisation by the domestic manufacturers.

(iii) Utmost efforts are being made to procure additional quantities of imported fertilisers as quickly as possible.

(iv) In order to supplement rail transport for expediting supplies to consuming areas, road movement from ports is also being allowed from posts.

(v) A mid-season review of supplies of fertilisers by manufacturers to the Southern States has recently been made and problems regarding these supplies sorted out.

(vi) The State Governments have been advised to distribute available fertilisers for priority crops such as high yielding varieties and export

oriented crops. The Ministry has also issued instructions to the State Governments to take other steps for the most effective utilisation of available fertilisers on the basis of guidelines given by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

राजस्थान के अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के छात्रों को विदेशों में अध्ययन करने के लिए छात्रवृत्ति देना

4695. **श्री पन्ना लाल बारूपाल** : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान राज्य से जनवरी, 1970 से अक्तूबर, 1972 तक अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन जातियों के कितने छात्रों को उच्चतर शिक्षा के लिए विदेशों में भेजा गया;

(ख) उनमें से अन्य जातियों या वर्गों के कितने छात्र हैं ; और

(ग) यदि कोई विद्यार्थी नहीं भेजा गया है तो इसके क्या विशिष्ट कारण है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमन्त्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) से (ग): अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के छात्रों के लिए विदेशी छात्रवृत्ति की योजना के अन्तर्गत विदेशों से अध्ययन के लिए राजस्थान से 1970-71 और 1971-72 के दौरान केवल दो उम्मीदवारों ने आवेदन किया था । चयन समिति ने उनका चयन नहीं किया क्योंकि अनुसूचित जातियों और आदिम जातियों के अन्य उम्मीदवार उनसे अधिक योग्य पाए गए थे ।

मध्य प्रदेश के खंडवा जिले में सूखे के कारण हुई क्षति

4696. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मध्य प्रदेश की इन्दौर कमिश्नरी के क्षेत्र मे खण्डवा जिले (पूर्व निमाड) मे हाल ही के सूखे से फसलो को कुल कितनी क्षति पहुची है;

(ख) इन्दौर कमिश्नरी मे किन-किन अन्य क्षेत्रो पर हाल ही के सूखे का प्रभाव पडा है, और

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश को इस सम्बन्ध मे विभिन्न जिलो के लिए कितना अनुदान मजूर किया गया है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) (क) और (ख). राज्य सरकार से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ग) विहित कार्यविधि के अनुसार राज्य सरकार को न कि जिलो को केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जाती है । राज्य मे एक दल भेजने का निश्चय किया गया है ।

आपातिक उत्पादन कार्यक्रम के अधीन 5.53 करोड रुपये की विशेष लघु सिंचाई योजनाए स्वीकार की गई हैं जिसमें से राज्य सरकार को 2.380 करोड़ रुपये की राशि दी गई है । इसके अलावा, कृषि आदानों के लिए अल्पकालीन ऋण के रूप में 5 करोड़ रुपये की राशि भी दी गई है ।

Safety and Security of Passengers Travelling by D.T.C. buses

4697. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently a number of D.T.C. buses have been hijacked by the students in the Capital; and

(b) if so, what precautionary measures the Government contemplated to ensure the safety and security of the passengers and the buses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Since the safety and security of the passengers, operating staff and the buses of the Delhi Transport Corporation are connected with maintenance of law and order in the Capital, discussions have been held with the concerned authorities who have assured of all possible assistance in the matter.

Help to Maharashtra Government for Implementation of the Scheme for Supply of Nutritive Food

4698. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the meeting of the Maharashtra State Scarcity Relief Committee with the Prime Miniser on the 2nd November, 1972, the question of giving help to the State Government for the implementation of the supply of nutritive food called "Sukhadi" to the workers and their families was discussed; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government regarding the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme is under consideration.

Officers of the Delhi University Vice Chancellor and Registrar Ransacked by Students of Delhi College of Engineering

4699. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY:
SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Offices of the Delhi University Vice-Chancellor, Pro-Vice-Chancellor and the Registrar were ransacked after the Delhi College of Engineering students stormed the office of Chief Executive Councillor on the 14th November, 1972; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the steps taken by Government against those students ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). On November 14, 1972, a group of students came to the office of the Vice-Chancellor shouting slogans against the Delhi Police and the Vice-Chancellor. They were informed that the Vice-Chancellor and Pro-Vice-Chancellor were not in the office but they forced their entry into their offices by breaking the main door and beating the chowkidars posted at the entrance and ransacked these and other offices of the University. They smashed window panes, broke some of the furniture, damaged some installations and equipment and removed some articles. As a result of the findings of an Enquiry Committee, appointed by the Vice-Chancellor to conduct an enquiry into the matter, four students were rusticated from the University for a period of two years. Besides, an ex-student was also debarred from taking any examination of the University for a period of two years.

A case was also registered at Police Station, Roshanara Road under Sections 147|148|149|42|452 and challaned on 28-11-1972.

प्रधान मंत्री के निवास स्थान में परिवर्तन और परिवर्धन

4700. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्तमान प्रधान मन्त्री निवास को प्रधान मन्त्री का स्थायी निवास-स्थान बनाने के विचार से उसमें परिवर्तन और परिवर्धन किये जा रहे हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्री (श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित) : जी, नहीं ।

Training to Disabled Persons in Crafts

4701. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIFF: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have established any separate receiving houses where disabled persons could be trained in various crafts to make them self-supporting for the rest of their lives; and

(b) if so, the efforts of Government made in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). Establishment of institutions for training the handicapped in crafts is the primary responsibility of State Governments. The Government of India have, however, set up a National Centre for the Blind in Dehra Dun and a National Centre for the Deaf at Hyderabad. Both these Centres impart training in engineering and non-engineering crafts. Government of India also propose to set up national centres for the orthopaedically handicapped and the mentally retarded largely to undertake research and train personnel.

Facilities to Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore for Training Research Engineers and Scientists

4702. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIFF: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have extended facilities to the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore for research in all the disciplines so that the Institute could play a more effective role in training research Engineers and Scientists;

(b) whether the Institute will also undertake research and design projects for industry in collaboration with the Soviet Union to develop it as major Centre in automation and control Systems; and

(c) if so, the outlines of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore is offering facilities for the training of research engineers and scientists in Aeronautical Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Civil and Hydraulic Engineering, Electrical Communication Engineering, Electrical Engineering, High Voltage Engineering, Industrial Management, Internal Combustion Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Metallurgy, Automation, Applied Mathematics, Physics, Microbiology, Pharmacology Organic Chemistry, Inorganic and Physical Chemistry, Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics.

(b) and (c). Under the Indo-USSR Credit Agreement of December 1966, a Centre for advanced training and research in Automation has been set up at the Institute, with special reference to Computers, Control Systems and Applied Electronics. The Centre is engaged in the following programmes:

(i) A two-year M.E. degree course with facilities for specialisation in Computer Science and Control Systems.

(ii) Short-term intensive courses for engineers working in industry.

(iii) Application-oriented developmental projects.

Instructions to Motor Cyclists and Scooters Drivers to wear Helmets

4703. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to issue instructions to all Motor Cyclists, scooter drivers to wear helmets compulsorily to avoid road accidents; and

(b) whether some States are also in favour of utilizing helmets compulsorily in their States and if so, the names of such States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). The views of the State Governments and Union Administrations had been invited in the past on the question of making the use of crash helmets by drivers of motor cycles and scooters and pillion riders, compulsory. Only a few of them (Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Mysore, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Chandigarh) were in favour of legislation to provide for the compulsory use of crash helmets, while the others preferred popularisation of the use of these helmets by propaganda. It was, therefore, decided not to undertake legislation for the time being.

The Study Group on Road Safety appointed by the Government of India has suggested that the use of safety helmets should be encouraged for the drivers as well as the pillion users of scooters and motor cycles by allowing a higher rate of insurance compensation for such of them as were wearing such equipment, at the time they were involved in an accident; gradually, their use should be made compulsory. The views of the State Governments and Union Administrations have been invited on all the recommendations of the Study Group. The question whether the use of crash helmets by motor cyclists and scooter drivers may be made compulsory or otherwise encouraged will be further examined on receipt of the comments of the State Governments and Union Administrations.

Allotment of Land to New Friends' Co-operative House Building Society, New Delhi

4705. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3587 on the 28th August, 1972 regarding allotment of land to the New Friends, Cooperative House Building Society, New Delhi and state:

(a) the particulars of the members who have been allotted plots alongwith the total amount paid by each member for the allotment of plot;

(b) the particulars of the members who have obtained stay orders from the Courts; and

(c) whether the Delhi High Court or Government have appointed a new Managing Committee and if so, the particulars of the Office-bearers of the New Committee?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a). The number of members allotted about 300 square yards each is 202 and the number allotted about 500 square yards is 885 making a total of 1087. The amount charge is about Rs. 11,000|- and Rs. 17,000|- for each of the above two categories of plots.

(b) Names of the members who have obtained stay orders from the Courts are given in the statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) A new Managing Committee was appointed by the Lt. Governor. The ex-Secretary and the ex-President of the Society were also included in the new Managing Committee on the instructions of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi. Consequent on the death of the ex-President of the Society, Shri S. C. Chhabra has been

included in the new Managing Committee, in his place. The details of the office bearers are given below:—

1 Dr. Jagjit Singh—President
2. Shri B. M. Rallan—Secretary.
3. Lt. General C. C. Kapila—Member
4. Shri J. P. Bajaj—Member
5. Shri G. R. Bahmani—Member
6. Shri N. K. Kothari—Member
7. Shri B. N. Seth—Member
8. Shri S. C. Chhabra—Member.
9. Shri Bal Mukund Vig—Member

Statement

I Stay Order from the Delhi High Court C.M. No. 276/72 in C.W. No. 143 of 1972.

1. Shri Hem Raj Anand ..
2. Shri Sewa Ram Kapoor.
3. Shri Satinder Pal.
4. Shri Om Prakash Chadda
5. Smt. Parmeswari Devi
6. Shri Subhash Sethi
7. Shri Ved Kapoor.
8. Smt. Kamla Ghei.
9. Shri Maqsooden Lal Jaggi
10. Shri Dewan Chand
11. Shri Hari Kishan Jaggi
12. Shri Krishan Lal Bhasin.

II. Stay order from the Court of Sub-Judge First Class, Delhi.

1. Shri Jatinder Dev Singh.
2. Smt. Parmeswari Devi
3. Shri Sita Ram Swami
4. Shri Roshan Lal Sethi.

III. Stay Order from the Court of Senior Sub-Judge, Delhi.

1. Shri Sundershan Kumar Sabhlok.

IV. Stay Order from the Court of Sub-Judge, First Class, Kapoorthala.

1. Smt. Krishna Wati

V. Stay Order from the Court of Sub-Judge First Class, Gurgaon.

1. Shri Subash Chander S/o. Shri Chandas Shah Bhasin.

3001 LS—5.

Movement of Dairy Products on Priority Basis

4706. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared any scheme or examined needs for movement of dairy products including perishable and essential commodity like butter on a priority basis;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of Government that shortage of quality butter produced in modern plants occurs from time to time and it raises prices and also leads to adulteration; and

(c) the steps envisaged to check adulteration and to encourage competition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a). The Government have not prepared any special scheme for movement of dairy products. The movement of dairy products is done through normal marketing channels i.e., railways and road transport. Preferential Traffic Schedule is issued by the Railway Board every six months indicating the priority allocated for various essential commodities in wagon loads needed by the community. The priority is allocated according to the importance of the commodity concerned. There are 5 categories of priorities in the Preferential Traffic Schedule, namely items 'A', 'B', 'C', 'D' and 'E'; their relative priority being in the descending order.

Perishable commodities are normally accepted and cleared in item 'D' priority. The Railways also keep a special watch on the movement of these commodities. However, skim milk powder and butter oil from ports when offered by the Indian Dairy Corporation to the various milk plans have been accorded item 'G' priority as per recommendations of the Ministry of Agriculture. Butter normally moves as parcels or 'smalls' and as such it is not covered by the Preferential Traffic Schedule issued by the Railway Board. No difficulty in clearing butter by rail traffic

has been brought to the notice of the Government.

Apart from the above, priorities are also given by the Railways for transport of milk through insulated wagons and rail tankers. Milk is transported daily between Anand to Bombay, Dhulia to Bombay, Vijaywada to Hyderabad and Mehsana to Delhi Transportation of milk through rail tankers would also be intensified under the Operation Flood Programme

(b) No instances of serious shortage of butter, produced in modern plants, has been brought to the notice of the Government. There may have been certain instances where shortage may have occurred in certain packets due to dislocation of rail and road traffic due to unavoidable circumstances.

At present the licenced capacity of skim milk powder production is of the order of 2,800 tons in public, cooperative and private sectors. This would produce equal quantity of butter fat for manufacture of butter and ghee This installed capacity is being increased by another 14,000 tons This expansion programme will produce another 14,000 tons of butter and ghee. In addition, under the Operation Flood Programme, many feeder balancing stations are to be established in 10 States. These feeder balancing stations would also produce milk powder, butter, ghee, etc, after meeting the fluid milk requirements of the four metropolitan cities of Bombay, Calcutta Delhi and Madras

(c) Adulteration of food commodities are checked through Food Adulteration Act and the rules thereunder by the respective States.

Cultural Delegations sent Abroad

4707. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any cultural delegations have been sent by Government to improve the cultural relations with foreign countries during the last six months; and

(b) if so, the names and qualifications of persons included in these delegations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See* No LT 4062/72.]

Representation from West Bengal Government Re: separation of Central Ground Water Board from Geological Survey of India

4708 SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government of West Bengal made any representation against separation of Central Ground Water Board from Geological Survey of India; and

(b) if so, the nature of the representation and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b) A representation was received from the West Bengal Government wherein it was stated that the Central Government's decision to merge the Groundwater Wing of the Geological Survey of India with the Central Groundwater Board (Ministry of Agriculture may result in more unemployment. This apprehension is unfounded. As a result of this merger, posts have not been reduced and there has been no retrenchment. Also, the Regional Ground Water Directorate at Calcutta which was functioning under the Geological Survey of India would continue to function there now under the Central Ground Water Board.

Production and Marketing of Cashew Nuts in West Bengal

4709. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan to develop cashew nut production, its procurement and marketing in the contai area of West Bengal;

(b) whether Government have received any scheme for the purpose from the State Government; and

(c) if so the salient features of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: (a). For development of cashewnut production a Centrally sponsored demonstration scheme has been continuing in the State from 1969-70 under which improved package of practices such as manuring, soil working, plant protection etc., are being demonstrated with a view to increasing production. The State Government has no scheme on cashewnut production, its procurement and marketing in contai area.

(b) No scheme has been received from the State Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Foreign Exchange earned by Commercial Ships of India during 1971-72

4710. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased state the total foreign exchange earned by the commercial ships of India in the year 1971-72?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): 50 per cent of the gross earnings of Indian ships in overseas trade may be taken as the net foreign exchange earning including saving. During the year 1970-71 the gross earning of Indian ships in overseas trades were about Rs. 168 crores, 50 per cent of which i.e., Rs. 84 crores may be assumed to be net foreign exchange earning including saving The information in respect of 1971-72 is not yet avialable.

Steps to Preserve Lion

4711. SHRI RAIDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether lion population is gradually deminishing in the country:

(b) whether this phenomena of dimmishing lions is obtained only in this country or elsewhere too; and

(c) whether adoption of tiger as the national animal in place of lion means that only 177 lions are left to their own fate and whether protection will be given to them as national animal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH). (a). Information received from the Government of Gujarat is as under:

Figures of the lion enumeration carried out in 1936 was two hundred and thirty six; two hundred in 1950; two hundred ninety in 1955; two hundred eighty five in 1963 and one hundred seventy seven in 1968. The last enumeration in 1968 was direct count while the previous ones were on the basis of pugmarks. Hence the figures cannot be quite comparable. No appreciable decline observed since the numeration.

(b) The status of the lion in African countries in the context of past population is not known.

(c) Full protection will continue to be given to the lion.

Plan for protection of lions by State Government of Gujarat and Central Collaboration therefor

4712. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:
SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat State have prepared a Plan to spend Rs. one crore for the protection of the lions; and

(b) if so, whether the programme will be in collaboration with the Union Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government of Gujarat have prepared a project of Rs. 45.07 lakhs for the Gir Santuary. At present this is a state scheme.

Buffer Stocks of Foodgrains

4713. SHRI FATEHSINGH RAO GAEKWAD:

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the total quantity of foodgrains in the buffer stocks with the Government and the quantity Government propose to released during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANASAHEB SHINDE): Excluding stocks in the pipeline, the total physical stocks of foodgrains, including buffer stocks with the Central and State Governments, as on 1st November 1972 were 4.1 million tonnes. During the year 1972 the quantity of foodgrains released through the public distribution system is likely to be around 10.5 million tonnes.

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा डी–I/ए जनकपुरी में दूध की सप्लाई की व्यवस्था

4714. **श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट :** क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना प्राधिकारियों को डी–1/ए, ब्लाक, जनकपुरी के निवासियों से इस ब्लाक में दूध की सप्लाई करने के बारे में अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है जबकि दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना जनकपुरी के सी-ब्लाक के निवासियों को दूध की सप्लाई कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के अधिकारियों का विचार वहां अस्थायी व्यवस्था करने का है ताकि उक्त ब्लाक के निवासी वहां दुग्ध डिपो का निर्माण होने तक उचित मूल्य पर शुद्ध दूध प्राप्त कर सकें ।

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) आवश्यकता पड़ने पर दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना डी–1/ए ब्लाक, के कार्डधारकों को सी-5 ब्लाक के मौजूदा दुग्ध केन्द्र से घर पर दूध की सप्लाई करने की व्यवस्था कर सकती है । कोई अन्य अस्थायी व्यवस्था करना सम्भव नहीं है ।

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा दिल्ली मास्टर प्लान पर संक्षिप्त पुस्तिका

4715. **श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट :** क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण का विचार दिल्ली मास्टर प्लान पर एक संक्षिप्त पुस्तिका प्रकाशित करके जनता में बेचने का है, जिसमें उन स्थानों की जानकारी दी जायेगी जहां से जनता प्लाटों को खरीदे

ताकि भोली-भाली जनता को उन कोलोनाई-जरो और जाली सहकारी समितियो से बचाया जा सके जो उन्हें अनधिकृत भूमि बेचते हैं, और

(ख) यदि नही, तो उसके क्या कारण है जबकि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण स्वय समाचार पत्रो द्वारा जनता को अनधिकृत क्षेत्र म भूमि न खरीदने की सलाह देता है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (श्री उमा शंकर दीक्षित) (क) जी, नही ।

(ख) दिल्ली की वृहत योजना पर दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा पहले ही एक पुस्तक का प्रकाशन किया जा चुका है, जिसमे नक्शो का एक सैट भी है । यह पुस्तक बिक्री के लिए है । दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा अब दी गई सामान्य चेतावनी मुख्य रूप से उन क्षेत्रों के लिए है, जो नगरीकरण योग्य सीमाओ से बाहर पडते हैं, तथा जहा अनधिकृत कालोनिया तेजी से बन रही है क्योकि दिल्ली की नगरीय सीमा से बाहर भी भूमि का विक्रय अथवा क्रय दिल्ली भूमि सुधार अधिनियम 1954 तथा दिल्ली नगर निगम अधिनियम 1957 और वृहत योजना के उपबन्धो के विरुद्ध है ।

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण से खरीदे गए प्लाटों पर मकान बनाना

4716. **श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट** : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वित्तीय वर्षों में सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार के कितने कर्मचारियो को दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण से खरीदे गए प्लाटो पर मकान बनाने और इसे प्राधिकरण से बने बनाए मकान खरीदने हेतु ऋण दिए ,

(ख) उनमे से कितने कर्मचारियो का सरकारी क्वार्टर भी अलाट है,

(ग) क्या ऐसे केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी सरकारी ऋण से खरीदे या बनाये अपने मकानों से चले गए हैं और उन्होने सरकारी क्वार्टर छोड दिए हैं अथवा सरकारी ऋण से खरीदे या बनाए गए अपने इन मकानों को ऊचे किरायो पर उठा दिया है, और

(घ) यदि सरकारी ऋण से खरीदे या बनाए गए मकानो को किराये पर उठा कर केन्द्रीय सरकार के ये कर्मचारी लाभ उठा रहे हैं तो क्या सरकार का विचार उनके विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही करने का है और नही, हे क्यो ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित) (क) से (घ). केन्द्रीय सरकार कर्मचारियो द्वारा दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण से खरीदे गए प्लाटो पर मकानो के निर्माण तथा दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण से खरीदे गए फ्लैटो के बारे मे अलग अलग से कोई सूचना नही रखी जाती । तथापि, 1-4-56 से 30-11-71 तक की अवधि के दौरान दिल्ली मे केन्द्रीय सरकार के उन कर्मचारियो की संख्या 847 है, जिन्होने उन पर मकानो के निर्माणार्थ अथवा फ्लैट खरीदने के लिए सरकार से ऋण लिया था तथा जो सरकारी आवास के आवंटन में भी थे ।

चूंकि सरकारी कर्मचारी उपरोक्त कार्यों के लिए ऋण लेते है तथा उनको उसे ब्याज सहित वापस करना पडता है, अत मकानो को किराए पर देने के लिए उनके विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही करने का कोई प्रश्न ही नही है ।

Steps to raise level of living

4717 SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether the problem of raising the levels of living in the country can be tackled by reducing growth rate of population,

(b) the percentage of acceptance of Family Planning Programme from the 1969—72, and

(c) the percentage achieved to reduce the growing rate of population?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF A K KISKU) (a) The problem of raising the levels of living in the country can be tackled by reducing the growth rate of population alongwith other economic development programmes

(b) 8 7 per cent of couples in the reproductive age of 15—44 years has accepted family planning during 1969—72

(c). As a result of work done under the Family Planning Programme the national birth rate has been estimated to have come down to 37 1 per 1000 population in 1971-72 from its level of 41 7 per 1000 population in 1961 This agrees with the estimated birth rate of 37 2 per 1000 population in 1971 provided by the Sample Registration Scheme of the Registrar General of India The annual geometric growth rate during the decade 1961—71 was 2.2 per cent The rate of the natural increase based on Sample Registration data has been estimated as 2.2 per cent in 1971. But for the reduction in the birth rate the rate of natural increase in 1971 would have been nearly 2 7 per cent Thus the reduction in growth rate is estimated to be 18 5 per cent during 1961—71

Problem of Educated Unemployed

4718 SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state the main fundamental reasons of unemployment of the educated unemployed in the country?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN) Studies on unemployment have shown that it is due to the following reasons amongst others —

(1) Excess of the output of matriculates and graduates over the employment opportunities available;

(2) Some categories of educated persons (e g married women) do not seek employment,

(3) In many cases, educated persons are not willing to accept jobs which are available because they deem its status and emoluments low or because of some difficulties and inconveniences e g urban educated girls often do not villages even when jobs are available there, and

(4) Employment information is often not readily available to the unemployed

Development of a Ready Made Lawns in Indian Agriculture Research Institute

4719 SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Agriculture Research Institute has developed ready-made lawns; and

(b) if so, the time by which seeds for ready made lawns will be made available to nurseries and public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a). The Indian Agricultural Research Institute in the Division of Agronomy has done research to develop a system through which a grassy patch can be prepared on soil as also on a sheet of plastic which can be rolled and transported.

(b). The species of grass (Zoisia japonica) used in this lawn does not set seed under Delhi conditions, and is generally propagated through rooted slips. Small quantities of the slips will be available in the Agrostology section of the Division of Agronomy after 15th of March, 1973.

नसबन्दी आपरेशन

4720. श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1970 और 1972 के बीच ऐसे व्यक्तियों के नसबन्दी आपरेशन किये गये थे जिनकी आयु 20 वर्ष या इससे कम थी;

(ख) उनकी राज्य-वार संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) ऐसी अनियमितता करने वाले कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) : (क) से (ग). परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत नसबन्दी सेवा दो अथवा अधिक बच्चों वाले दम्पतियों को उपलब्ध कराई जाती है। 1970-72 के आयोजित किये गए वृहद नसबन्दी शिविरों के आकलनों से पता चला है कि 20 वर्ष की आयु से कम वाले किसी व्यक्ति की नसबन्दी नहीं की गई थी। नवम्बर, 1972 के अन्त तक केन्द्रीय परिवार नियोजन विभाग में केवल तीन शिकायतें—दो तमिलनाडु से तथा एक उत्तर प्रदेश से—प्राप्त हुई थी जिनमें यह आरोप लगाया गया था कि 20 वर्ष से कम आयु वाले व्यक्तियों की नसबन्दी की गई है। जांच करने पर इस शिकायतों में से दो निराधार पाई गई। तीसरे मामले में राज्य सरकार से अभी सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

विभिन्न फसलों पर उर्वरकों के प्रभाव सम्बन्धी अनुसंधान

4721. श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उर्वरकों सम्बन्धी अनुसन्धान का लाभ केवल अनाज की फसलों को ही हुआ है;

(ख) क्या केला, अन्नानास और नारियल जैसी बागानी फसलों को इनसे कोई लाभ नहीं मिला है;

(ग) क्या भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् ने इस बारे में एक सम्मेलन बुलाया था जिसमें कहा गया था कि ठंडे देशों में की गई खोज गर्म देशों पर ज्यों की त्यों लागू नहीं हो सकती और उनकी खोज अलग से होनी चाहिए; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है; और यदि नहीं, तो क्यों ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) उवरकों के सामयिक, सही और सन्तुलित प्रयोग से सभी फसलों का लाभ होगा । इसमें केला, अन्नानास और नारियल की फसलें भी शामिल है ,

(ग) भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद ने ऐसा कोई सम्मेलन नहीं बुलाया था जिसमें इस विषय पर विचार-विमर्श किया गया हो

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

बहु-विवाह प्रथा का परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम में बाधक होना

4722. **श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य** : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या बढ रही जनसंख्या राष्ट्र के विकास मे बहुत बडी बाधा है ,

(ख) क्या बहु-विवाह प्रथा परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम पर कुठाराघात कर रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसी योजना बनाने का है जिससे देश के सभी वर्गों को एक विवाह करने के लिये बाध्य किया जा सके ।

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (प्रो० ए० के० किस्कू) : (क) जनसंख्या मे अनियन्त्रित वृद्धि जीवन-स्तर के सुधार मे बहुत बडी बाधा मानी जाती है ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम को समान रूप से लागू करने के लिए कानून

4723. **श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य** : (क) क्या परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम को समान रूप से लागू करने के लिये सरकार कोई कानून बनायेगी , और

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा , और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (प्रो० ए० के० किस्कू) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता । देश की जनसंख्या के सभी वर्गों के लिये यह कार्यक्रम स्वैच्छिक आधार पर समानरूप से उपलब्ध है और इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत उपलब्ध सेवाओं का लाभ सभी समुदायों द्वारा उठाया जा रहा है ।

Admission to M. Tech. Course in Agricultural Engineering of I.I.T. Kharagpur

4724 SHRI DHAN SHAH PRADHAN
SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state.

(a) the number of students possessing B Tech Degree in Agricultural Engineering of Uttar Pradesh Agricultural University, Pant Nagar, admitted to the M. Tech. Course in Agricultural Engineering of I.I.T. Kharagpur during the last three years;

(b) the Division/O G.P.A. obtained by each student in the B Tech. (Agricultural Engineering) at the time of their admission in the M. Tech. course;

(c) whether all the B. Tech students are given Scholarships; and

(d) if so, the quantum thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (d). The information in respect of students possesing B. Sc. (Agri) of Uttar Pradesh Agricultural University, Pant Nagar, admitted to the M. Tech. Course in Agricultural Engineering of I.I.T., Kharagpur, during last three years is given below.

Years	Number admited.	Division/O G.P.A. obtained.	Number of Scholarsh ps awarded	Rate of Scholarsh ps
1970	4	(1) 4 373 (O.G.P.A.) (2) 4 489 (O.G.P.A.) (3) 3 '401 (O.G.P.A) (4) 3·565 (O.G P.A.)	All	Rs. 250/- per month.
1971	2	(1) 3 52 (O.G.P.A) (2) 4 040 (O.G.P.A.)	Do	Do.
1972	5	(1) 3·501 (O.G.P.A.) (2) 3·228 (O.G.P.A.) (3) 3 676 (O.G.P.A.) (4) 3·643 (O.G.P.A.) (5) 3·621 (O.G.P.A.)	Do.	Do.

कंकड़बाग कालोनी, पटना के केन्द्रीय विद्यालय के भवन निर्माण का कार्य

4725. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :**
श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :

क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृति मिल जाने पर भी पटना की कंकडबाग कालोनी में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय के भवन-निर्माण का कार्य आरम्भ नहीं हुआ है ; यदि हां, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने पटना में राज-भवन के निकट पोलो ग्राउन्ड में या शास्त्री नगर या राजवंशी नगर में भी एक और अन्य केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने की स्वीकृति दे दी है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) (क) पटना मे कंकडबाग कालोनी मे केन्द्रीय विद्यालय का निर्माण कार्य शुरू करने के लिये कदम उठाये गये हैं आहाते की दीवार का निर्माण शुरू कर दिया गया है ।

(ख) और (ग). पटना में एक अन्य केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने का विचार है । बिहार राज्य सरकार से पोलो ग्राउन्ड क्षेत्र में भूमि उपलब्ध करने के यत्न किये जा रहे हैं और राज्य सरकार से भूमि के उपलब्ध हो जाते ही अगली कार्यवाही यथा शीघ्र की जायेगी ।

Spending of Revenue for the Roads on Road Development

4726. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether out of Rs. 1407 crores total export shipments, road transport alone accounted for Rs. 864 crores;

(b) whether the percentage ratio of expenditure to revenue on road development had declind from 65.8 percent in 1960-61 to 35.5 per cent in 1968-69;

(c) whether the break-down of road revenue and expenditure rate between the Centre and States showed that while the States spend the whole or almost whole revenue from the roads on road development the centre spent only 24 per cent of its revenue from roads on roads development; and

(d) if reply to (a) and (b) is in the affirmative, what is the programme of the Central Government in the Fifth Five Year Plan regarding spending on roads *vis-a-vis* revenue derived from roads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (d). Part (a) of the question indicates the conclusion of the "Survey of the domestic Transport of India's Export Cargo" conducted by the operations Research Group, Baroda. That study was based on a sample survey of export consignments during April-June 1969 on the basis of daily list of trade returns compiled by Customs authorities.

The expenditure and revenue figures given in part (b) of the question are aslo based on that study Report. These figures are, however, not correct inasmuch as the expenditure given does not take into account several major items of roads such as the Lateral Road, Special Roads, etc. Actually, the total expenditure on roads in 1968-69 was about 47 per cent of the total revenue from road transport instead of 35.5 per cent.

The Central expenditure in 1968-69 on roads accounted for about 27 per cent of the total revenue to the Central Government from road transport. The corresponding figure for the States was 86.90 per cent Fifth Five Year Plan is as yet in a preparatory stage and it is not possible now to give any indication about Central Government's programme of expenditure on road development under that Plan.

Seminar on Higher Education Organised by Indian Institute of Advanced Studies

4727. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:
SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a five-day Seminar on Higher Education, Social change and National Development was organised by the Indian Institute of Advanced Studies in New Delhi;

(b) whether the said Seminar has made some suggestions to the Government;

(c) whether there was a consensus among the participants regarding the need for selective admissions to the Colleges; and

(d) if so, Government, reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) A Seminar on Higher Education, Social Change and National Development was organised by the Indian Institute of Advanced Study in collaboration with the Indian Council of Social Sciences Research at New Delhi from November 18—23, 1972.

(b) to (d). The Government have not received the proceedings of the Seminar which have yet to be finalised by the Institute.

Mental Disturbances due to Lunar Cycles

4728. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Lunar Cycles cause mental disturbances;

(b) whether Government are aware that two Scientists at the University of Miami in U.S.A now claim to have obtained the first scientific evidence of a connection between man's behaviour and various phases of the moon; and

(c) if so, whether Government will ask our own scientists to do deep research work and find out preventive measures too because in our country a large percentage of population is exposed to Lunar atmosphere?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K KISKU). (a) There is no conclusive proof that Lunar Cycles cause mental disturbances. However according to the Homoeopathic Medical profession certain mental conditions have aggravations or ameliorations related to the phases of the moon;

(b) Government have seen two Press Reports which appeared in the 'Hindu' of 1-10-1972 and 'Hindustan Times' of 13-11-1972, stating that Dr. Arnold Lieber and Dr. Carolyn R. Sherin at the University of Miami in U.S.A. had discovered that when the moon is new or full it causes emotional disturbances in "predisposed" individuals; and

(c) If such a study appears necessary suitable action will be taken.

राजस्थान में राष्ट्रीय पोषाहार कार्यक्रम

4729. **श्री लाल जी भाई :** क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में राष्ट्रीय पोषाहार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कुल कितने पोषाहार केन्द्र खोले गये है और किन-किन जिलों में ;

(ख) क्या राजस्थान के उदयपुर जिले में स्थित विभिन्न पोषाहार केन्द्रों में बच्चो को दाल-दलिया, तेल और खान-पान की चीजे समुचित मात्रा मे नही दी जाती है ; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इस सम्बन्ध मे आवश्यक कार्यवाही करने के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के तत्वाधान मे राजस्थान राज्य मे विवरण-पत्र मे दिये गये ब्यौरे के अनुसार विभिन्न पौष्टिक आहार कार्यक्रम चल रहे है ,

(ख) यह सुनिश्चित करने का ध्यान रखा गया है कि पोषण सम्बधी आवश्यकताओं का उचित ध्यान रखते हुये अनुपूरक पौष्टिक आहार कार्यक्रमो के माध्यम से पर्याप्त मात्रा मे खुराक दी जाये। हमारे द्वारा की गई पूछताछ से पता चलता है कि राजस्थान मे कार्यक्रम सन्तोषजनक रूप से चल रहा है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नही उठता ।

विवरण

राजस्थान राज्य में चालू पौष्टिक आहार कार्यक्रम ये हैं (1) विशेष पौष्टिक आहार कार्यक्रम ; (2) प्रयुक्त पौष्टिक आहार कार्यक्रम ; (3) स्कूल-पूर्व बच्चों और स्त्रियों के लिये मिश्रित कार्यक्रम तथा (4) स्कूल खाद्यान्न कार्यक्रम ।

2. राजस्थान के 18 जिलों अर्थात् अजमेर, अलवर, बीकानेर, बारमेर, जयपुर, जोधपुर, कोटा, सिरोही गंगानगर, उदयपुर, जैसलमेर, बांसवाडा, चित्तौड़गढ़, डूंगरपुर,

बूंदी, पाली, सवाय-माधोपुर और भीलवाडा, में विशेष पौष्टिक आहार कार्यक्रम के अधीन 2,143 पौष्टिक आहार केन्द्र है ।

3 प्रयुक्त पौष्टिक आहार कार्यक्रम के अधीन जयपुर, अजमेर, उदयपुर, बीकानेर, जोधपुर, कोटा, चित्तौड़गढ. डूगरपुर, सिरोही, टोंक, भरतपुर, गगानगर, भीलवाडा, पाली, नागौर, झुझु नू, सवाय-माधोपुर, अलवर झलवार, फ्लोरा और बीकानेर जिलों मै 646 केन्द्र हैं ।

4. जहा तक बच्चो और स्त्रियो के लिये मिश्रित कार्य क्रम का सम्बन्ध है, अलवर, भरतपुर, भीलवाड़ा, बूंदी, चित्तौडगढ, डूगरपुर, गगानगर, जयपुर, झुझुंनू, जोधपुर, कोटा, पाली, सवाय-माधोपुर, उदयपुर, सिरोही, टोंक, बीकानेर और सीकार के 18 जिलों मे 60 केन्द्र है ।

5. स्कूल पौष्टिक आहार कार्यक्रम अजमेर, बांसवाडा, बारमेर, भीलवाडा, बीकानेर, चित्तौड़गढ़, चुरू, डूगरपुर, जयपुर, जैसलमेर, जालौर, जोधपुर, कोटा, सवाय-माधोपुर, सिरोही तथा उदयपुर के 16 जिलों के 8,735 केन्द्रों में क्रियान्वित किया जाता है ।

Approval of Schemes by Central Advisory Committee for Setting up New Light Houses and Providing Navigational Aids

4731. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Advisory Committee for Lighthouses has approved 37 schemes for setting up new Lighthouses and providing modern navigational aid on the East and West Coast of India during the Fifth Plan; if so the total cost of these schemes and broad outlines thereof;

(b) whether one-fourth of the total cost has been allotted for the installation for the most upto-date electronic navigational aids; and

(c) whether provision has also been made for acquiring a ship at a cost of Rs 60 lakhs to carry men and material to various light houses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes Sir. The cost of 37 Schemes recommended by the Committee comes to Rs 896 lakhs. The Schemes relate broadly to establishment of and improvement to existing lighthouses, installation of navigational and communication aids building of staff quarters etc

(b) The estimated cost of Schemes for installation/replacement of electronic navigational aids is Rs. 305.00 lakhs

(c) Yes, Sir.

Scheme for Repair and Stock of Spare parts of Tractors at District Level

4733. SHRI P GANGADEB:
SHRI P M MEHTA·

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are going to have a Central Service Organisation Scheme for major repairs and stock of spare parts of tractors at each District level in the country; and

(b) whether Sub-Division-wise/Block-wise tractor workshops are proposed to be established for minor repairs and serving facilities to boost up green Revolution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b) Although there is no Central Scheme for undertaking major repairs and stock of spare parts of tractors at District level in

the country, necessary facilities are provided by the agricultural machinery hiring centres and workshops established by the various State Agro-Industries Corporations. At present, there are 148 machinery hiring centres with 103 workshops under different Corporations. Apart from this, under the Central Scheme of setting up of agro-service centres, 246 agro-service centres have been set up by the unemployed engineers, diploma holders and agricultural graduates and these centres also render essential services of minor repairs of tractors and agricultural machinery and customs hiring in rural areas. Some Agro-Industries Corporation have also set up mobile workshops to render such services in the interior parts of rural areas.

Selection of Cities for Improvement of Slum Areas

4734. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI M. S. PURTY:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 207 on the 14th August, 1972 regarding slum clearance in big cities and state:

(a) whether the State Health Ministers had agreed to select at least one city from each State at the recent conference for improvement of slum areas; and

(b) if so, the amount spent on each city, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) and (b). The Conference of State Ministers of Housing, Town Planning and Urban Development held at New Delhi on 12th and 13th July, 1972, recommended, *inter alia* that the Central Scheme for Environmental Improvement in Slum Areas should be extended to cover at least one important city in each State. The scheme which is at present applicable to 11 cities in seven States and the Union Territory of Delhi is being extended to one city each in 9 more States. The names of the cities to which the scheme is applicable at present and the allocation made for them during the current financial year and the names of the cities to which the scheme is being extended are as follows:

Serial No.	Name of the City	Amount of Allocation
		(Rs. in crores)
A. *Cities already included*		
1.	Calcutta (West Bengal)	3·5
2.	Bombay (Maharashtra)	2·5
3.	Madras (Tamil Nadu)	2·5
4.	Delhi (U.T. of Delhi)	2·5
5.	Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)	1·5
6.	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	1·5
7.	Bangalore (Mysore)	1·5
8.	Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)	1·5
9.	Poona (Maharashtra)	1·0
10.	Nagpur (Maharashtra)	1·0
11.	Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)	1·0
B. *Cities to be included*		
1.	Jaipur (Rajasthan)	
2.	Indore (Madhya Pradesh)	
3.	Patna (Bihar)	
4.	Cochin (Kerala)	
5.	Srinagar (J & K)	
6.	Ludhiana (Punjab)	
7.	Cuttack (Orissa)	
8.	Gauhati (Assam)	
9.	Rohtak (Haryana)	

Demands of Employees of F.C.I. Bhuvaneshwar

4735. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether employees of the Regional Office Food Corporation of India at Bhuvaneshwar have staged demonstrations against the management in the recent months;

(b) if so, what are the specific demands of the employees; and

(c) what action Government have taken to redress their grievances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Creation of Shelter Belt on Coast of Orissa

4736. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:
SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Orissa have submitted a scheme for creation of a shelter belt along the coast line of Orissa to prevent serious loss of life and property by reducing the fury cyclone; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The State Government of Orissa have submitted a scheme for undertaking shelter belt plantation along the coast line of Orissa for implementation as a Central Sector Scheme. The shelter Belt plantation proposed to be raised is expected to break the force of cyclone wind and thereby prevent loss of life and property in the hinterland.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Committee to deal with Problems Stemming from shortfall in Food Output during Kharif Season

4737. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:
SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have constituted recently a committee to deal with the problems stemming from the short-fall in food output during this year's kharif season; and

(b) if so, the constitution and functions of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No formal committee has been constituted. Government, however, have adequate inter-ministerial arrangements for co-ordination, evaluation and formulation of programmes to deal with the situation.

(b) Does not arise.

Employment of Non-Scheduled Caste Persons as Sweepers

4738. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered any proposal to attract persons belonging to the non-Scheduled Caste communities for employment as sweepers; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Separation of Central Ground Water Board from Geological Survey of India

4739. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Ground Water Board has been separated from the Geological Survey of India and if so, the main reasons therefor;

(b) the location of the Central Office of the Central Ground Water Board and the number of the employees transferred to it from the Geological Survey of India;

(c) whether the collection of data and statistics by this new body will be mainly for the service of agriculture; and

(d) whether separation of the function of the Ground Water from the Geological Survey of India is likely to create a bias for its utilisation by the rich group of farmers and planters and the precautionary measures taken by Government against partisan use of function of this body by the richer farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF SHER SINGH): (a) The Central Ground Water Board was never a part of the Geological Survey of India; it has always been with the Ministry of Agriculture. Only the Ground Water Wing of the Geological Survey of India has now been merged with the Central Ground Water Board This has been done to create a unified national organisation at the Central level to deal with all aspects of groundwater exploration and development.

(b) The Central Ground Water Board is a part of the Ministry of Agriculture. 377 employees were transferred from the Geological Survey of India to the Central Ground Water Board.

(c) Yes.

(d) No.

Retirement Benefit to Private Medical Practitioners

4740. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR:
SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to State:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to protect the private medical practitioners in the country serving in the rural areas with suitable retirement benefit schemes;

(b) whether any memorandum has also been presented to Government in this regard by the Indian Medical Association; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

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THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K. KISKU): (a) No

(b) and (c). One of the demands made by All India Private Medical Practitioners in their Memorandum submitted to the Prime Minister of India on their 'Demands Day on the 1st September, 1972, was that Government must protect the private medical practitioners in their old age and disablement by covering them with suitable retirement benefit schemes. This is not a practicable proposition. However, the matter is being examined.

Services of Doctors

4741. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 50 Medical graduates recruited by Union Ministry in 1965-66 under the Family Planning Scheme as General Duty Medical Officers and posted in far off places and were discharged in 1971 from their services and most of them are still without proper employment; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to provide employment to these doctors and confirm them by giving them the benefit of their past services?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. A. K. KISKU): (a) and (b). No. Only 22 doctors joined the Central Family Planning Corps in 1966. Of the doctors recruited during 1966 and in subsequent years upto 1969, only 20 were in position at the time of disbandment of the Corps. All of them were offered alternative employment.

As the posts of Junior Medical Officer, presently held by these doctors, are included in the Central Health Service, they will have to apply to the Union Public Service Commission for appointment on a regular basis. As such the question of giving them benefit of their past *ad hoc* service under the Corps for purposes of confirmation in their present posts does not arise.

Qualified Doctors in the Country

4742 SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state the number of qualified doctors at present in the country, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): Under Section 15(2) of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, registration of a medical practitioner is compulsory before he can practise medicine. The number of practitioners registered with the various State Medical Councils in the country as on the 31st March, 1972, is as follows:—

1. Andhra and Hyderabad Medical Council	10,004
2. Jammu and Kashmir Medical Council	787
3. Mahakkoshal Medical Council	3,601
4. Gujarat Medical Council	7,242
5. Bihar Council of Medical Registration	10,605
6. Rajasthan Medical Council	3,422
7. Bhopal Medical Council	1,341
8. U.P. Medical Council	13,126
9 Mysore Medical Council	7,963
10 Tamilnadu Medical Council	19,096
11 West Bengal Medical Council	25,761
12. T C. Medical Council	5,984
13. Orissa Council of Medical Registration	4,349
14 Maharashtra Medical Council	23 188
15. Assam Medical Council	4,846
16 Punjab Medical Council	12,630

Recommendation regarding Admission Age for School Going Children

4743 SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA: SHRI G Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Society for Prevention of Blindness has recommended that children below the age of six should not be sent to schools; and

(b) if so the reaction of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). After conducting a survey on the project "Early Detention of Visual Defects" which in-

volved examination of eye of a "member of students, the National Society for Prevention of Blindness as recommended, among other things, that the school going age of all children should be 6† years. Previously, the Society conducted a symposium on 'Prevention of blindness in infants' in New Delhi on 22 January, 1971, at which one of the main conclusions was that primary education, before the age of 6, should be in the form of oral instructions and very little of reading and writing work, and regular schooling, with instructions by books and writing work, should be introduced from the age of 6 onwards.

This recommendation of the Society was forwarded to the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations for consideration.

According to Compulsory Primary Education Acts, the minimum age of admission to primary schools in many States s 6† years. In some States the age restriction for voluntary admission is 5† years. It is, however, acknowledged that in educating children before this age-level, the stress should be on the use of playway materials and on activities, rather than on formal education involving reading and writing.

Evolution of Spring Soyabean

4744. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA:
SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Agricultural Research Institute has evolved a 'spring soyabean' variety which may prove a boon to farmers in Northern and Central India; and

(b) if so, whether this variety has been sown and if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Trials carried out at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute for two seasons have shown that two American Varieties Clark-63 and Adelphia are suitable for raising a spring crop (Feb.-June) after the harvest of sugarcane, potato, toria and winter vegetables, under assured irrigation facilities. These varieties are early and mature in 90-100 days as spring sown crop. Both are yellow-seeded. It was possible to obtain yields ranging from 30-35 quintals per hectare in the experimental plots. The crop in this season is free from several pests and diseases. No large scale plantings have been tried.

Area Under Cashew Kernal

4745. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the total area under cashew kernal cultivation and the average annual yield?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): According to the *ad hoc* estimates, the area and production of cashewnut in 1969-70 was as follows:—

Area:	234 9 (000 Hects).
Production:	196.6 (000 Tonnes)

Investigation for Real Causes of Cancer

4746. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have investigated the real causes of cancer;

(b) whether one-third of those who die of cancer could be saved if the knowledge available for every diagnoses and treatment is applied without waiting for further research; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Research workers in both Government and non-Government institutions are working to elucidate certain factors associated with the causation of cancer or more directly related to its occurrance. Recent advances in the field of epidemiological research on cancer have not only enhanced the knowledge of etiology of malignant tumours but have also brought out the significant role of environmental factors in the causation, development and progression of certain tumours. Studids of these factors have opened avenues for prevention of certain types of tumours.

(b) It can be safely said that one-third of those who die of cancer could be saved if the knowledge presently available for early diagnosis specially by extensive use of investigative cytology (Pap smear) is applied. Detection of cancer at the early stage followed by prompt and proper treatment is the most powerful weapon at our disposal today for launching an all out attack against the disease.

60 to 65 per cent of cancers occurring in our country, comprise of oral and carvical cancers. Both these sites are accessible to detection by cytological procedures. It is also known that these cancers are antedated by the development of precancerous or premalignant lesions. Cytological screening can also detect these lesions. It would thus be clear that if these precancerous lesions are detected and adequately treated, both the cancers like cervical and oral could be termed as preventible diseases.

(c) The Government of India had set up a Cancer Assessment Committee under the Chairmanship of the Director General, Indian Council of Medical Research to make an assessment of the needs and additional requirements of some of the existing institutions and hospitals so that they may be upgraded to regional Cancer Research Centres. The Report of Committee has since been received and is under examination. The Government of India is also giving grant-in-aid for research work in cancer.

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के विभागों में कथित गोलमाल

4747. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा :** क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय छात्र संघ के अध्यक्ष ने सितम्बर, 1972 में यह आरोप लगाया था कि विश्वविद्यालय के विभागों में अत्यधिक गोलमाल होता है जैसा कि 19 सितम्बर, 1972 के "हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स" में छपा था , और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके प्रति सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन) : (क) 19 सितम्बर, 1972 के 'हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स' में प्रकाशित समाचार के अनुसार, दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय छात्र संघ के अध्यक्ष ने "विश्वविद्यालय के अधिकांश विभागों में अत्यधिक फैले भ्रष्टाचार" पर चिन्ता व्यक्त की थी ।

(ख) विश्वविद्यालय के विभागों में भ्रष्टाचार से सम्बन्धित किसी भी विशिष्ट मामले की जानकारी सरकार को नहीं है ।

रति (विनिरियल) रोग के मामले

4748. **श्री भक्त चन्द डागा :**
डा० कर्णी सिंह :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में रति रोग के 80,000 मामले है और यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और उनको रोकने के लिये सरकार कौन-कौन से सक्रिय कदम उठा रही है , और

(ख) क्या यह रोग कालेजो मे भी पहुच गया है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्कू) : (क) यह अनुमान लगाया गया है कि देश मे रति रोग से पीडित रोगो की सख्या लगभग 2 करोड है। इस रोग की व्यापकता के कारण बडे-बडे शहरो मे भीड-भाड, स्वच्छद सभोग तथा सामाजिक ढाचे मे परिवर्तन है।

देश मे रति रोग के नियत्रण के लिये निम्नलिखित उपाय बरते गये है —

(1) दूसरी और तीसरी योजनावधि मे रति रोग नियत्रण कार्यक्रम को केन्द्रीय सहायता योजना के रूप मे सम्मिलित कर लिया गया था तथा विभिन्न राज्यो / सघ क्षेत्रो मे केन्द्रीय सहायता से 142 रति रोग क्लिनिको की स्थापना की गई थी ।

(2) चौथी योजना मे शतप्रतिशत सहायता देकर इस योजना को केन्द्रीय पुरोनिधानित कार्यक्रम के रूप मे सम्मिलित कर लिया गया था । चौथी योजना की अवधि मे अतिरिक्त 50 रति रोग क्लिनिक खोलने का विचार था । किन्तु इनमे से अभी तक केवल 50 क्लिनिक ही स्थापित हो पाये हैं ।

(ख) निश्चित सूचना तुरन्त उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

Post-operation Tests After Sterilisation

4749. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state the arrangements made by Government to see that proper post-operation tests after sterilisation are conducted in order to ensure the success of the operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): Vasectomised persons are advised to get their semen examined after the operation to ensure that the operation has been successful. Microscopes required for semen examination are available in most of the hospitals and the Primary Health Centres.

'Rival' To Connaught Place in South Delhi

4750 SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state·

(a) whether Delhi Development Authority has decided to construct a 'Rival', double in size to Connaught Place, in South Delhi; and

(b) if so, its design, cost and when it is likely to be constructed?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) (a) The Delhi Master Plan provides for the construction of a *District Shopping Centre* at *Kalkaji* presently being called the "Nehru Place". The District Centre covers an area of 40.5 hectares.

(b) The scheme provides for 98 multi-storeyed blocks of shops-cum-offices, 3 cinema sites, 2 hotel sites, cultural complex with open air theatres, museums, libraries, art gallaries, etc. Proper care has also been taken for provision of adequate parking space for vehicles. Total

cost of development of land in this complex is anticipated at Rs 1 60 crores works outlay in addition to Rs 1 50 crores, paid to Delhi Administration to meet the cost of acquisition and peripheral services The Centre is expected to be completed in about 3 to 5 years period

दरभंगा और फारबिसगंज के बीच पार्श्ववर्ती सड़क का निर्माण

4751. **श्री चिरंजीव झा :** क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) उत्तर बिहार में दरभंगा से फारबिसगंज तथा पार्श्ववर्ती सड़क के निर्माण में कितनी प्रगति हुई है और इसका निर्माण कब तक पूरा होने की सम्भावना है ,

(ख) कोसी नदी के ऊपर इस सड़क का किस स्थान पर पुल बनाने का निर्णय किया गया है तथा वह कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा और

(ग) क्या यह पुल सड़क और रेलवे दोनों के लिये होगा ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता): (क) और (ख) बिहार में पथ मार्ग के दरभंगा—फारबिसगंज भाग के नक्शे और अनुमान अभी तक राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त नहीं हुये हैं ।

कोसी नदी के ऊपर प्रस्तावित पुल का स्थान महादेव मठ के निकट अस्थायी रूप से प्रस्तावित किया गया है । परन्तु पुल की सही स्थिति निर्धारित करने के लिये पुल और इसके बचाव कार्यों का उपयुक्त डिजाइन तैयार करने के लिये नमूना प्रयोग किये जा रहे हैं ।

इस समय यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि ये निर्माण कार्य कब तक तैयार हो जायगा?

(ग) जी नहीं ।

Two-pronged Strategy for Traditional Crop

4752 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are considering a new two pronged strategy for the development of traditional crops, and

(b) if so the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

Social Security Scheme to Benefit Vulnerable Sections of Society

4753 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state·

(a) whether Government are contemplating a social security scheme to benefit Vulnerable Sections of the society; and

(b) if so, the time by which the scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. Certain Social Security schemes to cover destitute women and destitute children are proposed during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

(b) Government hope to start implementing it as soon as possible during the Fifth Plan.

Assistance by United Nations Industrial Development Organisation in Extracting Nutritive Food

4754. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the nature and extent of assistance by the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation to help India in extracting more nutritive food articles from edible oil raw materials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): So far no assistance from United Nations Industrial Development Organisation has been received in extracting more nutritive food articles from edible oil raw materials.

Sharp Increase in Incidence of Jaundice in Delhi

4755. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

SHRI MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news that there is a sharp increase in the incidence of jaundice in the Union Territory of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the positive and immediate steps Government are taking to meet the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Yes.

(b) The Delhi Municipal Corporation have informed the public through advertisements for taking precautionary measures against stomach diseases like cholera, gastro-enteritis and hepatitis. Public has been advised to drink water drawn from the Municipal taps only and in case the same is not available, to boil water before use. Efforts are also being made by the Corporation to check the sale of unhygienic cut-fruits and exposed food stuff. The Corporation has also intensified anti-fly measures.

Demand of Tube-Wells in Gujarat

4756. SHRI VEKERIA:

SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tube-wells demanded by Gujarat State to face the drought situation in the State, District-wise;

(b) whether any study team has been sent there; and

(c) if so, the recommendations of the study team?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) A statement showing the number of tube-wells demanded by Gujarat State is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). A Central Study Team visited Gujarat State during September, 1972. The Team recommended a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 50 lakhs for emergency arrangements for drinking water supply such as supply of water by tanks, bullock-carts and deepening of existing tube-wells. A ceiling of Rs 40 lakhs was also recommended for sinking new drinking water tube-wells in the affected areas.

An Area Officer from the Ministry of Agriculture visited the State and recommended an amount of Rs. 175 lakhs for purchase of 6 rigs and sinking of 100 tube-wells for special minor irrigation scheme under the Emergency Agricultural Production Programme.

Statement

District	*No. of tubewells*
Rajkot	25
Surendranagar	25
Jamnagar	15
Junagarh	20
Bhavnagar	20
Amreli	15
Kutch	30
Ahmedabad	50
Mehsana	30
Banaskantha	75
Sabarkantha	45
TOTAL	350

Change in the National Animal

4757. SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided by the Wild Life Board of India to change the National Animal from Lion to Tiger; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) While the lion is confined to one small part of the country, the tiger has a much wider distribution. Moreover tiger population in India has had a sharp decline in the recent past. This has created a world-wide interest in the Indian tiger and its preservation and the Project Tiger has been launched to save this animal from extinction. In view of these considerations as well as that the tiger population has decreased in other countries also and India is the last stronghold of the tiger in the World it was decided to declare it as the National Animal.

Comprehensive Legislation for Central Universities

4758. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to have comprehensive legislation for all the Central Universities on a uniform basis; and

(b) if so, the likely period by which the necessary legislation would be enacted by the Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The Aligarh Muslim University Act has already been amended. It is also proposed to amend the Acts of the other Central Univversities in thelight of recommendations of the Gajendragadkar Committee report. This work is likely to be completed during 1973-74.

Guidance Bureau in Agricultural

4750. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Medical Colleges alongwith their places of location in the country whose degrees are recognised by the Indian Council of Medicine;

(b) the names of such colleges which charge Capitation Fee from the students; and

(c) whether the Government propose to encourage the growth of such colleges.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) A list of medical colleges (State-wise and University-wise) along with their places of location in the country whose M.B.B.S. Degrees (conferred by the respective Universities) are recognised medical qualifications included in the 1st Schedule to the Indian Medical Council Act,

1956 is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—4063/75.]

(b) Of the above, the following private medical colleges charge Capitation Fee from the students.

1. J. L. N. Medical College, Belgaum (Mysore).

2. Rangaraya Medical College, Kakinada (Andhra Pradesh).

3. M. G. M. Medical College, Jamshedpur (Bihar).

4. Dr. V. M. Medical College, Sholapur (Maharashtra).

5. Kasturba Medical College, Manipal (Mysore).

6. J. J. M. Medical College, Davengere (Mysore).

7. Kakatiya Medical College, Warran gal (Andhra Pradesh).

8. Medical College, Gulbarga (Mysore).

(c) No. The Government of India's consistent policy has been to discourage the establishment of such colleges. This policy has been communicated to all State Governments etc. with the request that they may consider the take-over of exising private medical colleges and passing of necessary legislation to ban the setting up of such colleges in future.

Transfer of Desecrated Church Building to Himachal Pradesh University, Simla

4760. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a request has been received from the Vice-Chancellor of Himachal Pradesh University, Simla for the transfer of desecrated Church building in the Viceregal Lodge, Simla to the Himachal Pradesh University; and

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The property belongs to the Indian Church Trustees who have offered it as a gift to the Government of India. Formalities for the acceptance of the gift are being processed. The question of transfer of the building to the Himachal Pradesh University will be considered after it is formally gifted and handed over to Government.

Delay in Supply of Improved Seeds for Adivasi Farmers of M.P.

4761. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken so far to give improved seeds for Adivasi farmers growing minor millets like Kodon Kutki Sawan;

(b) the time when such improved seeds will be available; and

(c) the reasons for this delay considering the vast areas of Adivasi habitation and large acreage under such crops in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). Government of Madhya Pradesh have taken steps to produce improved seeds of minor millets like Kodon Kutki etc. They have established one Research Station at Dindori in Mandla district where improved varieties of Kodon Niwas, Kutki Dindori No. 1 and Ragi C-157, C-4840 and IE-776 have been evolved in the last few years. Seeds of these varieties are being multiplied both for demonstration and distribution to farmers. During Kharif 72, about 40 quintals of Seeds of these improved varieties were distributed. There has been no delay in the evolution of improved varieties of minor millets which are grown in large Adivasi inhabited areas.

Growing of Cotton in Rajasthan Canal Areas

4762. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special efforts have been or are being made for growing cotton in the region fed by the Rajasthan Canal in view of the growing demand for cotton in the country;

(b) the central aid, if any, granted for the purpose; and

(c) the target, if any, fixed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). A Centrally Sponsored Scheme to develop cultivation cotton over 50,000 hectares in the command area of Rajasthan Canal is under the consideration of the Government of India. The scheme envisages an expenditure of about Rs. 70 lakhs during the Fourth Five Year Plan period.

Cattle Insurance

4763. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any programme for cattle insurance is proposed to be launched by Government especially in perennially drought-affected areas, if so, the details of the programme; and

(b) the steps taken in pursuance thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Government have not yet finalised any scheme for implementation of Cattle Insurance.

Petitions from the Employees of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi

4764. DR. H. P. SHARMA:
SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any petitions from employees of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences whose services have been terminated this year under Rule 5 of the C. S. S. requesting for re-instatement in service; if so, Government's decision thereon;

(b) whetsher Supreme Court have recently passed any judgment prohibiting or restricting termination of service of employees under the said and other similar rules relating to termination of service of temporary employees without inquiry; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and whether the aforesaid cases have been or are being reviewed in the light thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) The All India Institute of Medical Sciences has been established under the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956 (No. 25 of 1956). All appointments to the posts at the Institute, except in the case of the post of Director, are made by the Institute in accordance with the provisions of Regulation 33 of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Regulations. Since the Institute is the competent authority in the matter of appointment to various posts and in regard to the termination of services under the Central Civil Services (Temporary Service) Rules and/or in accordance with the terms of appointment, the petitions of the employees whose services are terminated lie to the competent authority of the Institute and not to the Government.

(b) and (c). Government are not aware of any recent judgment of Supreme Court prohibiting or restricting termination of service of employees under temporary service rules or other similar rules relating to termination of service of temporary employees without enquiry. However, the Supreme Court, in their judgment dated the 18th February, 1972, in the case of Shri Gopinath had held that the termination of the services of a temporary government servant under Rule 5(1) of the Central Civil Services (Temporary Service) Rules, 1965 without simultaneous payment of pay and allowances for the period of notice was void. In view of this judgment the proviso to sub-rule (1) of Rule 5 of the Central Civil Services (Temporary Service) Rules, 1965 was amended retrospectively in June, 1972.

Land provided with Irrigation Facilities and dependent on Nature

4765 SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the hectarage of cultivable land in the States of Rajasthan, Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa provided with irrigation facilities and dependent on the vagaries of nature for their cultivation and how the percentage of irrigated cultivable land in these States compares with the corresponding All-India figures;

(b) the corresponding figures in the beginning of the Fourth Five Year Plan and at the end of the Plan in the light of the annual plans for the years 1972 73 and 1973-74; and

(c) the broad details of the schemes for providing additional irrigation facilities in each of these States during the current year and the next year and the Central contribution in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) (a) According to the latest statistics available, the figures of area irrigated, area sown and percentage of irrigated area to area sown for the State of Rajasthan, Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa and All-India were as follows in 1969-70·

(000 hectares)

State	Net area sown	Net area irrigated	Area dependent upon vagaries of nature (Difference between Cols. 2 and 3)	Percentage of irrigated area to net area sown)
1	2	3	4	5
Rajasthan	13,095	12,059	11,036	15·7
Bihar	8,395	2,279	6,116	27·1
W. Bengal*	5,569	1,478	4,091	26·5
Orissa	6,094	1,027	5,067	16·9
All-India	139,122	30,340	108,782	21·8

*Relates to the year 1964-65, data for subsequent years have not been supplied by the State Government.

(b) The statistics of area irrigated at the beginning of the 4th Plan and the targets envisaged for 1972-73 are given below. The targets for 1973-74 are not yet finalised.

States	Net area irrigated in 1968-69 (000 hectares)	Targets for 1972-73 (Additional 000 hectares)
1	2	3
Rajasthan	2,119	57
Bihar	2,174	412
W. Bengal*	1,478	120
Orissa	940	110
All India	29,025	2,535

*Relates to the year 1964-65, data for subsequent years, have not been supplied by the State Government.

(c) Additional irrigation facilities in these States are provided through major, medium and minor irrigation schemes. These schemes comprise mainly surface water, storage and diversion schemes, lift irrigation schemes and ground water development works such as construction and improvement of wells through boring/deepening/revitalisation of wells and installation of shallow and deep tubewells. The outlays on irrigation schemes including major, medium and minor irrigation schemes in the State of Bihar, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal for the year 1972-73 are Rs. 29.89 crores, Rs. 10.11 crores, Rs. 24.61 crores and Rs. 10.06 crores respectively. The outlays for the next year (1973-74) are not yet finalised. According to the financial pattern in-vogue, Central assistance to state Plan schemes is given in the form of block loans and grants for the annual plan as a whole. The discretion for the allocation of funds for various schemes under different sectors of development rests primarily with the State Government.

Ex-Members of Parliament including Ministers Occupying Government Bungalows

4766. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the names and particulars of the Members of Parliament, including Ministers, who have resigned but are still maintaining Government bungalows in New Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): Shri Jogendra Singh, ex-Member of Rajya Sabha, who resigned with effect from 20th September, 1971. He was allowed to retain his bungalow for one year from 20th October, 1971 on payment of licence fee at the market rate.

Survey by Indian Council of Medical Research and State Nutrition Divisions regarding Nutritional Anaemia

4767. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to a recent survey by the Indian Council of Medical Research and the State Nutrition Divisions, at least 60 per cent of children in the country are nutritionally anaemic;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) what steps, if any, are being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) According to a recent survey by the Indian Council of Medical Research, about 52 per cent pre-school children belonging to low inome group, suffer from anaemia.

(b) A collaborative study was undertaken by the National Institute of Nutrition and the Departments of Paediatrics and Social and Preventive Medicine of the medical colleges in six centres. The survey was conducted to assess the nutritional problems of pre-school children belonging to low income group In each centre about 3,000 children were surveyed In Bombay and Calcutta, urban areas were surveyed. In Vellore, semi-urban areas were surveyed and in Hyderabad, Delhi and Poona rural areas were surveyed As a result the prevalence of anaemia in the children surveyed was about 52 per cent.

(c) In order to overcome this problem, a scheme of Prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia is being implemented during the Fourth Five Year Plan, by the Department of Family Planning. Under the Scheme, combined tablets of Ferrous Sulphate and Folic Acid are given daily to children, pregnant and nursing mothers. These tablets are distributed through antenatal, post-natal. Child Welfare and Family Planning Clinics, District Hospitals. Maternity Homes both in the urban and rural areas where integrated family planning and MCH services are offered to the community. A much bigger effort will be made in the Vth Plan period.

W.H.O. Report on Malaria Cases in India

4768. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the World Health Organisation, India with its 1,091,561 malaria cases is the worst-affected country in the world;

(b) if so, the outlines thereof; and

(c) what measures, if any, have been and are being taken to eradicate this disease?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) and (b). The report of the W.H.O. does not contain complete information about the incidence of malaria in different countries. It is not correct to say that India is the worst-affected country in the world

(c) The following measures have been taken by the Government for eradication of malaria in the country:—

1. The National Malaria Eradication Programme has been made a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 100 per cent Central assistance during the Fourth Plan period. Under this scheme, the operational cost over and above the committed level of expenditure is borne by the Government of India. Cost of material and equipment supplied to States is also borne by the Government of India in respect of units in the Attack and Consolidation phases. Partial assistance is also given to meet the expenditure on staff at Headquarters/Zonal level in the States.

2. In areas which have entered into Maintenance phase 100 per cent Central assistance is given for strengthening the Basic Health Services.

3. The programme has been evaluated in depth by International Experts in 1970 headed by an Indian Scientist. Their recommendations were wide based on all aspects of the programme including technical, administration and logistics etc. Government of India have accepted the

recommendations in principle, and these are being implemented.

4. Steps have been taken to procure, in advance, insecticides for supply in time to various States, still in attack phase, for spray operations.

5. The old and unserviceable vehicles in attack and consolidation phase units are being replaced by new vehicles in a phased manner during the Fourth Plan period.

6. Intensified spray with D.D.T. is being carried out in the units wherever it is necessary.

7 In areas where mosquito vector has developed resistance to D.D.T., alternative inspecticides like B.H.C. and Malathion are being substituted

8. With health education, people are being persuaded to accept spraying and not to mudplaster walls after spraying of insecticides Village leaders in tribal communities are also being contacted.

9 Special investigations are being undertaken in persistent transmission areas.

10. The Urban Malaria Scheme under the ambit of National Malaria Eradication Programme has been launched with effect from 1971-72 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 100 per cent Central assistance, as per approved pattern 28 towns with A. Stephensi problem have been taken up for Anti-larval operations upto 1972-73, and 80 more towns are proposed to be included in the programme during the year 1973-74.

Maladministration, Corruption, Favouritism and Theft in Salar Jung Museum

4769. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received reports of maladministration, corruption, favouritism and large scale thefts in the Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad;

(b) If so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to save the Museum from destruction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). One of the employees of the Salar Jung Museum had reported the loss of 44 miniature paintings from one of its stores on 29th May 1972 Many of them have since been recovered In the wake of the reported loss of paintings, some newspaper reports and complaints were also received by the Government The Staff Association of the Salar Jung Museum has also been sending representations on the reported theft and some matters of administration.

(c) As regards the reported theft of paintings, the Salar Jung Museum Board have entrusted the investigations to the local police authorities The report of the police authorities is awaited The Government has also asked the Central Bureau of Investigation to make investigations in the matter. The result of the investigations has not yet been intimated to this Department

The other matters are also within the purview of the Board of Governors of the Salar Jung Museum which is an autonomous body The Governor of Andhra Pradesh is its Chairman. The Board is fully competent to take all necessary steps for the efficient management of the Museum and to look into the service conditions of all categories of its employees.

Removal of Deficiencies in Mukherjee Park Colony of West Delhi

4770. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coloniser of Mukherjee Park Colony of West Delhi had deposited the required amount to Municipal Corporation of Delhi for removing the deficiencies in the services of the colony;

(b) if so, the reasons why the steps had not been taken for the last so many years by the Delhi Development Authority to remove the deficiencies;

(c) whether the plot-holders of the colony are being adversely affected on this account;

(d) if so, the time by which the works in regard to the removal of deficiencies in the services would be taken up in the colony; and

(e) whether the Mukherjee Park Resident's Welfare Association has filed a suit in the Court also?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Till the services of the colony are handed over to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi by depositing with them the amount required for the purpose the services are to be maintained by the coloniser.

(e) Yes, Sir. A writ petition against Municipal Corporation of Delhi is pending before the Court of Law.

Tribal Welfare Organisations in Bastar

4771. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Tribal Welfare Organisations in Bastar area (M.P.) at present;

(b) the functions and the projects undertaken by each Organisation; and

(c) the composition of each Organisation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the Government of Madhya Pradesh and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Drawing Teachers Grade in Delhi Schools

4772. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Drawing Teacher Grade III and other teachers in this Grade in Delhi are being paid the payscale of Rs. 220-430;

(b) whether these teachers are teaching the same class for the same working hours as TGT and other special teachers viz., Sc teachers and language teachers are teaching, whereas TGT and other special teachers are being paid the payscale of Rs. 250-550;

(c) whether demand in this respect is being made to remove this anomaly continuously for the last two years by the representatives of the above category of teachers; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government in this respect?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The grade III teachers teach only upto VIII Class while T.G.T. and other Science and Language Teachers teach up to X Class, working hours being the same.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) All new posts are being created in the scale of Rs. 250-550.

Strikes by Employees of Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital and Kalavati Saran Children's Hospital, New Delhi

4773. SHRI R. S. PANDEY:
SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether employees of the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital and Kalavati Saran Children's Hospital, New Delhi have resorted to strike recently for increase in their wages;

(b) whether they have also demanded that these Hospitals be taken over by the Government to improve conditions there; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) The non-teaching employees of Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital and Kalavati Saran Children's Hospital resorted to a short duration strike from 18th November 1972 to 21st November 1972 objecting to an interview held for recruitment to the post of Orthoptician.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The question of take-over of the institution either by the Central Government or by the Delhi Administration or of setting up an autonomous Management set up on the pattern of the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, is under detailed examination by Government.

Operational Research Projects on New Agricultural Technology in Problem Soil Areas

4774. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered singly or jointly to undertake a series of operational research projects in problem soil areas, chronically drought prone areas, black-soil regions and gardens land areas to test, adopt and demonstrate the new agricultural technology in the farmers fields; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the progress achieved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) (a) It is proposed to undertake Operational Research Programmes of Pilot Projects for rapid transformation of agriculture during the Fifth Five Year Plan The Programme will be undertaken in the areas around the Research Centres/Campuses of the various Agricultural Universities and the Institutes under I C.A.R Efforts will be made to disseminate agricultural know-how in the districts of their location.

There are 19 Universities and 22 Agricultural Institutes under I.C.A.R. in the country at present. The area for the Operational Research Programme will consist of a cluster of 4 5 villages and at least 3 such units will be established in each district. The demonstrations, adoptive trials, operational research and farmers training would be carried out in the districts of location of Agricultural Universities and Agricultural Institutes all over the country. The problem soil areas, chronically drought prone areas and black soil regions as well as Garden land areas would be covered under this Programme.

(b) The Programme is proposed to be implemented during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

कम्यूनिटी स्कूलों की स्थापना

4775. **श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल:**
श्री प्रबोध चन्द्र :

क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार सारे देश में कम्यूनिटी स्कूलों की स्थापना करने के सम्बन्ध में विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और इसे कार्यान्वित करने में कितना समय लगेगा ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) और (ख). प्रस्ताव शिक्षा पाठ्यक्रम के लिए है, जिसके अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक खंड में एक-एक माडल कम्यूनिटी प्राथमिक स्कूल तथा प्रत्येक जिले में एक-एक माडल द्वारक उच्च शिक्षा स्कूलों की स्थापना की जायेगी । इन स्कूलों का लक्ष्य गतिनिर्धारक है तथा इन में आधुनिक पाठ्यचर्या तथा मूल्यांकन की पद्धति भी स्थापित होगी । इनमें पड़ोसी स्कूलों को विस्तार सेवाओं की भी व्यवस्था की जायेगी । ये स्कूल समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के पिछड़ेपन बच्चों के लिये अच्छी शिक्षा की व्यवस्था करेंगे । इनके छात्रावासों में उपयुक्त सुविधा की व्यवस्था की जाती है तथा उनमें कम से कम 25 प्रतिशत स्थान सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्गों के बच्चों के लिये आरक्षित रहेंगे जिनको उपयुक्त रखरखाव अनुदानों का भुगतान किया जाएगा । केन्द्रीय शिक्षा सलाहकार बोर्ड ने 18–19 सितम्बर, 1972 को हुई अपनी बैठक में ऐसे स्कूलों की स्थापना की स्वीकृति की है । भारत सरकार इस योजना की जांच कर रही है । यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि इसको कब कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा ?

यूनेस्को की आम सभा के 17वें सत्र में लिए गए निर्णय

4776. **श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल** : क्या **शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि यूनेस्को की आम सभा के 17वें सत्र में लिये गये मुख्य निर्णयों पर भारत सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृत विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : यूनेस्को की आम सभा के 17वें सत्र मे लिये गये मुख्य मुख्य निर्णयोंका सार विवरणमें दिया गया है जो 27–11–72 को उत्तर दिये गये अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1953 के उत्तर के साथ संलग्न किया गया था । वे यूनेस्को के लक्ष्यों की पूर्ति में आमतौर पर सहायक जान पड़ते हैं ।

Staff on Government and Research Side of Indian Council of Agricultural Research

4777. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been two sets of Officers and staff *viz.*, Government side and research (non-Government) side in the Secretariat of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research since its inception; and.

(b) if so, whether a statement giving information about number of employees pertaining to each side, class-wise on the first of April each year since 1969 will be laid on the Table?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) In terms of the Government Resolutions constituting the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the Council, on its institutional side, was set up as a Society in 1929 and registered under the Societies Registration Act of 1860, but in Secretariat was, to start with, constituted as a regular Department of the Government and subsequently as an Attached Office of the Department of Agriculture, with effect from 15th January, 1939. The Staff comprised of Government servants and the expenditure on the Secretariat was met from the Central Revenues. Till the year 1940, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research Secretariat comprised almost entirely of the servants of the Government of India, although some isolated clerical posts came to be created out of the Research Fund, alongwith the research schemes, for looking after the clerical and accounts work. After the year 1947, due to an overal increase in the activiies of the Council and the inability of the Government to provide the requisite staff, additional staff was employed by the Council, from year to year, financed from its Research Funds. In this way, there came into existance a large number of ministerial staff and some scientific and technical staff appointed by the Council, side by side with the staff provided by the Government of India, in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research Secretariat.

As a part of the scheme for reorganising the I.C.A.R. it was decided by the Government of India in 1965, to convert the I.C.A.R. Secretariat which has been functioning as an Attached Office of the Department of Agriculture, into an office wholly controlled and financed by the I.C.A.R. Society. Option documents were served in 1967 on the scientific, technical and Class IV staff employed in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research Secretariat. No option papers were served on these senior administrative staff in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research Secretariat. As regards ministerial staff, such as Section Officer, Assistants, Stenographers, Upper Division Clerks and Lower Division Clerks, it was decided that since they were members of the respective Central Secretariat Services, borne on the unified cadre of the Department of Agriculture, and were interchangeable, option documents should be served on the above staff borne on the cadre of the Department of Agriculture, including its Attached Offices, subject to the condition that the Indian Council of Agricultural Research will not accept more optees than the number of Government posts in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research Secretariat.

Such of the staff as have opted for the Society's service, have been appointed in the service of the Society w.e.f. 1st February, 1972. Other Government staff working in the I.C.A.R. Secretariat, which is in the process of being converted into a non-Government office, continue to be Government staff.

(b) The requisite information is indicated below:

	1-4-69		1-4-70		1-4-71		1-4-72	
	Govt. Side	Res. Side	Govt. Side	Res. Side	Govt. Side	Res. Side	Govt. Side	Res. Side
Class I .	38	22	32	42	14	58	15	83
Class II .	32	60	30	65	11	36	8	79
Class III (Non Gaz.)	86	13	81	19	38	19	23	19
Class III .	85	400	128	447	28	618	11	656
Class IV .	95	146	93	146	92	126	4	130

Recruitment to the Post of Deputy Chief Artist (Exhibition) in I.C.A.R.

4778. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post of Deputy Chief Artist (Exhibition) under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in the senior Class I scale was not advertised at all and the usual recruitment procedure was not followed for filling it up; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to set right this irragularity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Consequent upon appointment of the substantive incumbent of the post of Director of Arts and Chief Artis in the pay scale of Rs. 700-1250, to the post of Chief Artist in the scale of Rs. 1100-1400 at I.C.A.R. Headquarters, the former post was redesignated as Deputy Chief Artist (Exhibition) in the scale of Rs. 700-1250 in November, 1970 in the interest of work. Normally posts at this level are filled up on the basis of selection through open advertisements. However, the ICAR has been following the practice of utilising live Select Panels, provided the scale of pay and qualifications of the two posts are substantially similar or identical. Keeping in view the need for filling up the post of Deputy Chief Artist (Exhibition) expenditiously, it was decided that instead of advertising the post, it may be filled up by utilising the Select Panel drawn up, on 30th May 1970, by a Selection Committee, constituted for selection to the post of Chief Artist at I.C.A.R. Headquarters in the pay scale of Rs. 1100-1400, as the qualifications of the two posts were more or less the same, and as the Selection Committee had indicated in the proceedings that all the three candidates recommended by them were really outstanding candidates in the field.

"Official apathy may cost India $35 million"

4779. SHRI M. KATHMUTHU: SHRI MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to official apathy India has to pay 35 million dollars more for importing wheat from U.S.A.; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and facts thereof?

4779. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) There has been no official apathy in the matter of import of wheat.

(b) Does not arise.

गर्भ की अवस्थाओं को जानने के लिए भारतीय यन्त्र अथवा औषधि

4780. श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत के किसी वैज्ञानिक डाक्टर ने गर्भावस्था को जानने के लिए किसी नए यंत्र अथवा औषधि की खोज की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (प्रो० ए० के० किस्कू) : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं।

तथापि भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसंधान परिषद् के तत्वाधान में किए गए अनुसंधान से मालूम हुआ है कि ऐसे प्रतिकारक (रीएजेंट) तैयार किए जा सकते हैं जिनसे

क्लीनिक निदान से बहुत पहले गर्भ का बडी आसानी से पता लगाया जा सकता है। भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसधान परिषद् इन प्रतिकारको की जाच कर रही है ।

Financial assistance to registered voluntary Organisations in Delhi

4781 SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) the basis on which financial assistance to registered voluntary organisations in Delhi is sanctioned by the Delhi Administration,

(b) the purposes for which such financial assistance is sanctioned,

(c) whether there is any method by which Government can satisfy itself that the amount has been spent for the purpose for which it was sanctioned, and

(d) the amount of financial assistance that has been sanctioned to each registered voluntary organisation during the last three years, year wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV) (a) to (c) Financial assistance to Registered voluntary organisation is given by the Delhi Administration for the improvement and enrichment of activities in the fields of dance, drama, music, culture, sports, and education For purposes of giving grant-in-aid the Delhi Administration have divided the voluntary organisations into the following three categories —

(1) Voluntary Cultural Organisations 50% of the deficit.

(2) Educational Organisations 60% of the approved expenditure.

(3) Sports Organisations The amount of deficit or the amount fixed for each type of games whichever is less.

The utilisation of these grants is scrutinised in the following manner—

(1) The grantee institution is required to submit its audited statement of accounts as well as utilisation certificate duly authenticated by the Chartered Accountant by the end of June of the succeeding year

(ii) The accounts of these institutions are also examined checked by the examiner, Local Fund Accounts with a view to ensure and report to the Administration that the grant given to the institution was utilised for the purpose for which it was sanctioned

(d) A detailed statement I is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-4064/72]

Amount spent on Cancer Research

4782 SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA
SHRI ATAI BIHARI VAJPAYEE

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) the number of persons who died of cancer during the last three years, year-wise and Statewise;

(b) the names of hospitals and institutions at the Government level which are making research in this field; and

(c) the amount that is being spent on the research during the last three years, year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Study of Low Yield on High Yielding variety

4783. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:
SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U. N. Food and Agriculture Organisation has expressed concern over the low yield in the high-yielding varieties in the Far Eastern countries including India;

(b) whether any study has been undertaken to examine the causes for the low yield; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) There is no specific mention in the F.A.O. Publication about low yield in High yielding Varieties in Far Eastern countries, including India. There is, however, mention of limited impact of the high yielding varieties on production or the levelling off of their effect.

(b) Yes.

(c) In respect of India, the situation is much better than what would appear from the concern expressed. The doubling of production of wheat in India during the last five years is quoted in many quarters as an unprecedented achievement in the field of agriculture. In the case of rice, new varieties now available are expected to ensure a sustained and rapid increase in rice production in the coming years.

Certain foodgrains are, however, susceptible to pests and diseases and consumer resistance. The Government is making an effort to ensure better supply of inputs and adopt adequate plant protection measures.

Request from States for supply of Foodstuff

4784. SHRI K. BALDHANDAYUTHAM:
SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any request from the State Governments to supply foodstuffs immediately; and

(b) the names of the States and the quantities asked for?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Monthly demands for supply of foodgrains are being received as usual from all State Governments etc. for meeting the requirements of the public distribution system. A total quantity of about 15 lakh tonnes has been asked for for the current month. A statement showing the State-wise demand of foodgrains is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4065/72].

Setting up of Mental Hospital in the country

4785. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHERIFF: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Mental Hospitals in the country State-wise and the amount as granted is being given to them annually;

(b) whether Government propose to have more mental hospital units at District level; and

(c) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) A list of mental hospitals in the country is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4065/72.]

The medical care is the concern of State Governments, hence all the mental hospitals are run by them except the Hospital for Mental Diseases at Ranchi which is run as a subordinate office of the Central Government. No grant is paid by Central Government to mental hospitals run by State Governments.

(b) and (c). As far as Central Government is aware, no more mental hospitals are proposed to be established by any State Government in the recent future.

However, during the Fourth Five Year Plan period, 54 psychiatric clinics are proposed to be established in District or Teaching hospitals as a Centrally sponsored scheme. Under this scheme, the Central Government pays to the State Governments for each clinic Rs. 5,000 towards non-recurring expenditure and Rs. 30,000/- per annum towards recurring expenditure during the Fourth Plan period. So far, 27 clinics have been sanctioned by the Central Government. Six more clinics are proposed to be sanctioned during the current financial year and the remaining 21 clinics during 1973-74.

Research in seed Technology

4786. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:
SHRI MARTAND SINGH OF REWA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to extend the need for a strong research in seed technology and also the need for training technical personnel at the national and international level; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHIDE): (a) Yes.

(b) There is already a well organised Seed Technology Division functioning in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi to carry out research in the area of seed technology and also to impart training connected with seed technology. A proposal is also under consideration to strengthen this Division substantially during the Fifth Five Year Plan. This proposal envisages the intensification of research on the matters connected with the seed technology and training the technical personnel at the national level. It is also proposed to train some personnel from abroad in certain specialised fields of seed technology for which the facilities within the country are not adequate.

Deputationist in Nehru Memorial Museum and Library

4787 SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons have come on deputation from Government service to Nehru Memorial Museum and Library; and

(b) how many of them have since been offered regular posts and confirmed in the Museum?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Twenty-two persons came on deputation from various Government Departments to the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library since its inception as a registered society on 1st April, 1966. Out of these, five are still on deputation with the Museum and Library.

(b) Six.

Setting up of a Cooperative Sugar Factory at Ibrahimpatnam, Andhra Pradesh

4788. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any communication from the Andhra State Government regarding setting up a sugar factory in Cooperative Sector at Ibrahimpatnam, Krishna District (Andhra Pradesh);

(b) if so, the main features thereof, and

(c) the decision taken, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of Andhra Pradesh have recommended the grant of a Letter of Intent for the setting up of a cooperative sugar factory at Ibrahimpatnam, Taluk Vijayawada, District Krishna, Andhra Pradesh, having a daily cane crushing capacity of 1250 tonnes.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Proposal for expansion of Kandla Port

4789. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI R. V. BADE:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for the expansion of Kandla Port; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). It is presumed that information wanted is regarding proposals for expansion of Kandla Port during the Fifth Plan Period. The important scheme proposed by the Kandla Port Trust for the Fifth Plan are:

Spill-over Scheme of IV Plan:

(i) Construction of a platform to form an open stacking area behind the 5th berth in line with the existing warehouses of the four berths.

(ii) Construction of slipways, complete with haulage winches and table arrangements.

(iii) Procurement of an additional dredger and a tug.

New Schemes:

(iv) Construction of 200 additional quarters for the port employees.

(v) Construction of sixth berth.

(vi) extra capital dredging at Breach channel.

(vii) Construction of a jetty for handling raw material for fertilizer plant of I.F.F.C.O.

(viii) Mechanical salt handling plant.

(ix) Procurement of 4 Nos. Level Luffing Cranes.

The new schemes listed above are under consideration for inclusion in the Port Trust's Fifth Plan programme.

Stress on appointment of mechanical Engineers to posts suitable for Agricultural Engineering Graduates

4790. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1817 on the 27th November, 1972 regarding jobless agricultural graduates by the end of Fourth Plan and state whether Government propose to impress upon public and private sector undertakings not to appoint Mechanical Engineers for the posts for which Agricultural Engineering Graduates are pre-eminently suitable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): A circular has already been issued to all State Governments and Agricultural Universities to

give preference to Graduates in Agricultural Engineers over Graduates in Civil and Mechanical Engineering for Engineering posts under Schemes connected with Agriculture. The circular was not addressed to Public and Private Sector Undertakings.

Demand for rise in sugarcane price due to drought

4791. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the drought conditions prevailing in the country, a demand has been made to the Central Government for the fixation of sugarcane price of Rs. 12 per quintal throughout the country; and

(b) if so, the nature of decision taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTR OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No such demand has been received. However, cane growers have been demanding prices higher than the statutory minimum on various grounds including drought conditions.

(b) Since the sugar factories are already paying higher prices than the statutory minimum fixed by the Government, there is no proposal to revise the minimum notified prices which remain only notional.

Government callous about safety of Crewmen on Damodar Mandovi

4792. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have seen the Press Reports in the Motherland dated the 10th September, 1972 wherein it has been stated that Government was callous about the safety of the crewmen on Damodar Mandovi which sank off Karachi on the 29th July, 1972; and

(b) if so, Government of India's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir; but the allegation contained in the report is not correct. The matter was taken up with the Government of Pakistan through the Swiss diplomatic channels to trace the missing crew The Pakistan Government informed us that, in spite of intensive search, the Pakistan Navy and Air Force were unable to locate any survivors

कृषि विश्वविद्यालय

4793. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इस समय राज्यवार कृषि विश्वविद्यालयो की संख्या क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार देश मे और कृषि विश्वविद्यालय खोलने का है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो वे कहां-कहां और कितने ; और

(घ) ऐसे कृषि स्नातकों की राज्यवार संख्या क्या है जो दो वर्ष से अधिक समय से यह उपाधि प्राप्त किए हुए हैं परन्तु अभी तक नौकरी नहीं मिली है ।

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग) भारत मे कृषि विश्वविद्यालयो का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

क्रम सं०	विश्वविद्यालय का नाम	राज्य
1.	असम कृषि विश्वविद्यालय जोरहाट . .	असम
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश कृषि विश्व-विद्यालय, हैदराबाद .	आंध्र प्रदेश
3.	गोविन्द बल्लभ पन्त कृषि तथा टैक्नालौजी विश्व-विद्यालय, पन्तनगर .	उत्तर प्रदेश
4.	गुजरात कृषि विश्व-विद्यालय अहमदाबाद .	गुजरात
5.	गुरियाणा कृषि विश्व-विद्यालय, हिसार .	हरियाणा
6	हिमाचल प्रदेश विश्व-विद्यालय, (कृषि कम्प-लैक्स), शिमला	हिमाचल प्रदेश
7.	जवाहरलाल नेहरु कृषि विश्वविद्यालय ,जबलपुर	मध्य प्रदेश
8	केरल कृषि विश्वविद्या-लय, मन्नुथी, त्रिचूर	केरल
9.	कोकण कर कृषि विद्या-पीठ, दापोली .	महाराष्ट्र
10.	महात्मा फूले कृषि विद्या-पीठ, राहुरी . .	महाराष्ट्र
11.	मराठवाडा कृषि विद्या-पीठ, परभनी । .	महाराष्ट्र
12.	उडीसा कृषि तथा टैक्ना-लौजी विश्वविद्यालय, भुवनेश्वर . .	उडीसा
13.	पंजाब कृषि विश्व-विद्यालय, लुधियाना .	पंजाब
14.	पंजाबराव कृषि विद्या-पीठ, अकोला	महाराष्ट्र
15	राजेंद्र कृषि विश्वविद्या-लय, पटना	बिहार
16.	तमिलनाडु कृषि विश्ववि-विद्यालय कायम्बत्तूर ।	तमिलनाडु
17	कृषि विज्ञान विश्वविद्या-लय, बंगलौर .	मैसूर
18.	कल्याणी वि-श्वविद्या-लय, कल्याणी .	पश्चिम बंगाल
19.	उदयपुर विश्वविद्यालय, उदयपुर ।	राजस्थान

मणिपुर , नागालैंड, त्रिपुरा तथा मेघालय को छोडकर अन्य सभी राज्यो मे कम से कम एक-एक कृषि विश्वविद्यालय है । राज्य सरकार जम्मू तथा काश्मीर मे एक कृषि विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने-पर विचार कर रही है । कृषि विश्वविद्या-लय स्थापित करना राज्य सरकार के अधिकार क्षेत्र मे आता है । तकनीकी और वित्तीय सहायता देकर केवल केन्द्र उनकी मदद करता है ।

(घ) राज्य सरकारो से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है । यह प्राप्त होने पर यथाशीघ्र सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

आयुर्वेदिक रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट , कोट्टायम में तैयार की गई नई औषधियां

4794. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आयुर्वेदिक रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट , कोट्टायम मे गत तीन वर्षों में खोज करके कौन-कौनसी नई औषधियां तैयार की गई हैं ;

(ख) ये औषधियां किन-किन रोगों के लिए लाभकारी पाई गई हैं ;

(ग) उक्त रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट से कितने 'रिसर्च स्नातक' काम कर रहे हैं; और

(घ) उक्त संस्थान पर प्रतिवर्ष कितना व्यय किया जा रहा है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (प्रो० ए० के० किस्कू) : (क) से (घ) भारत सरकार के अधीन कोट्टयम मे कोई आयुर्वेद अनुसधान सस्थान कार्य नही कर रहा है । फिर भी केरल सरकार से सूचना प्राप्त की जा रही है और उसे यथासमय सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

बंगला देश को भेजा गया अनाज तथा चीनी

4795. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या कृषि मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) 1972 के दौरान बगला देश को कितनी चीनी भेजी गई, और

(ख) क्या उनको जो अनाज (चीनी सहित) दिया गया है वह सहायता के रूप मे है अथवा उनको बेचा गया है और निर्यात की गई वस्तुओं का भारतीय मुद्रा मे मूल्य कितना है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) 1972 के दौरान बंगला देश को अब तक 3998 मी० टन चीनी भेजी गई है ।

(ख) 6.5 लाख मी० टन गेहूं अनुदान के रूप मे सप्लाई की गई है जबकि 'अनराड' द्वारा अुगतान के प्रति 50 हजार मी० टन और बगला देश सरकार द्वारा अुगतान के प्रति 1 0 लाख मी० टन सप्लाई की गई है । चावल, चीनी और दालों की सारी मात्रा अनुदान के रूप मे सप्लाई की गई है । इन वस्तुओ का कुल मूल्य लगभग 93 86 करोड रुपये बनता है ।

स्वास्थ्य मत्रालय के अधीन विभिन्न समितियों के लिए नियुक्तियां

4796 डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पडेय : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि (क) उन के मत्रालय के अधीन विभिन्न समितियो मे बिना वेतन नियुक्त किये गये व्यक्तियो के नाम क्या है, और

(ख) उनकी अर्हताये क्या है तथा उनमे से प्रत्येक को विभिन्न शीर्षको के अन्तर्गत कितना वार्षिक भत्ता दिया जा रहा है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्कू) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण जिसमे स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मत्रालय के अन्तर्गत चल रही समितियों मे सरकारी कर्मचारियों के अतिरिक्त अन्य सदस्यों के नाम तथा उन्हें देय धनराशि (यात्रा भत्ता तथा दैनिक भत्तों के अलावा जो कि सरकारी नियमों के अनुसार उन्हें दिये जाते हैं) का उल्लेख है, सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या

एल० टी० 4067/72] इन संस्थों को संबंधित समिति के कर्तव्यों को निभाने की उनकी कार्यकुशलता को देखते हुए नियुक्त किया जाता है ।

Allocation of funds for welfare of Harijans in various States

4797. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation of funds for the welfare of Harijans in various States of the country since the year 1969 onwards, year-wise and State-wise; and

(b) its impact on the welfare plans in most of the States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) A statement showing the year-wise and State-wise allocations made since the year 1969 onwards for the welfare of Harijans is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The expenditure during these years has exceeded the allocations.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of State	ALLOCATION MADE			
		1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16·75	26·85	60·55	93·83
2.	Assam	25·50	31·64	32·99	36·75
3.	Bihar	36·25	39·49	58·15	73·50
4.	Gujarat	22·25	43·84	82·35	111·25
5.	Haryana	22·50	34·41	73·05	87·15
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2·95	7·47	12·32	26·11
7.	Jammu & Kashmr	1·25	6·55	8·43	12·30
8.	Kerala	19·00	21·60	36·02	50·56
9.	Madhya Pradesh	39·25	68·59	108·50	165·30
10.	Maharastra	45·00	57·80	92·08	116·30
11.	Manipur	N.A.	1·20	1·80	3·20
12.	Meghalaya	..	..	0·01	0·27
13.	Mysore	40·06	50·07	71·96	113·21
14.	Nagaland	..... No Scheduled Caste			
15.	Orissa	11·93	20·00	25·00	37·05
16.	Punjab	30·00	34·96	51·50	64·45
17.	Rajasthan	113·88	54·08	61·75	58·68
18.	Tamil Nadu	86·20	145·16	200·00	225·16
19.	Tripura	0·20	2·98	4·55	8·30
20.	Uttar Pradesh	62·19	87·00	171·45	261·85
21.	West Bengal	51·69	64·05	61·64	69·54
	TOTAL	626·76	797·74	1224·10	1614·76

Supply of Wheat and Rice to Kerala

4798. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the stock position of rice and wheat for the State of Kerala has become very critical;

(b) whether the State Government of Kerala has asked for urgent supply of rice and wheat from the Centre to meet the situation; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). A request has been received from the State Government to step up movement of foodgrains to Kerala. Special efforts are being made to build up stocks of foodgrains in Kerala by procurement and movement of Central stocks by rail and sea.

Progress of Crash Programme for Rural Employment in Kerala

4799. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the progress made in the crash programme for rural employment in the State of Kerala in the last one year, District-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): The District-wise progress of expenditure incurred and employment generated under Crash Scheme for Rural Employment in Kerala State during the year 1971-72 is indicated below:—

Serial No.	District	Expenditure Incurred	Employment generated
		(Rs. in lakhs)	(lakh man-days)
1.	Trivandrum	1935·55	472.88
2.	Quilion	1957·30	441·81
3.	Alleppy	2055·92	462·51
4.	Kottayam	1524·13	423·89
5.	Ernakulam	1842·85	451·32
6.	Trichur	1480·13	343·91
7.	Palghat	1609·24	376·53
8.	Malappuram	1857·20	400·00
9.	Kozhikode	1786·86	338·11
10.	Cannanore	1636·12	398·05
	TOTAL	17665·30*	4104·01

*Does not include expenditure on account of staff.

Central Programme for Upliftment of Adivasis in Kerala

4800. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any planned programme has been taken up by the Central Government for the upliftment of Adivasis in Kerala State; and

(b) if so, the outlines of the programme and the amount sanctioned for the purpose during the current year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). A statement showing the details of the schemes undertaken for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in Kerala during the IV Plan and the amounts allocated for each of them during the current year, is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Name of the Schemes	Outlay for 1972-73
	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Scholarships and stipends	0 40
2. Opening of Residential Schools	3·00
3. Boarding grants	0·10
4. Welfare hostels	0·80
5. Welfare of tribals living in pockets	3·00
6. Grants for purchase of agricultural implements	0·40
7. Vocational training to most backward tribals	0 25
8. Water Supply (Wells)	1·00
9. Ayurvedic Dispensaries	0 38
10. Training in Midwifery	0·36
11. Colonisation	2·00
12. Construction of houses	1·50
13. Post Matric Scholarships	1·80
14. Girls Hostels	0·50
15. Tribal Development Blocks	2·00
16. Cooperation	0·75
17. Research and Training	0·60
TOTAL	18·84

Educational Institutions in Kerala seeking Financial Aid from abroad

4801. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are some educational institutions in the State of Kerala which are permitted to seek financial assistance from abroad and if so, the location thereof;

(b) the total amount of foreign assistance received by the educational institutions in Kerala during 1970-71 separately, and

(c) whether there is any Government body to ensure that the amount of assistance so received is actually utilised for the purpose for which it is meant?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV) (a) to (c) There are some private educational institutions in Kerala which receive financial assistance from abroad There are, at present, no rules which require them to obtain permission of the Government for receiving such assistance

Statistics available with the Reserve Bank of India in respect of foreign remittances of the equivalent of Rs 10,000 and above made available to educational and other charitable institutions in Kerala is mentioned in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library *See* No LT-4068/72] Reserve Bank of India do not maintain separately statistics of foreign remittances for such purpose below Rs 10,000/-.

Government has no machinery to ensure proper utilisation of such amounts other than those that are normally provided in the Education Code

पांचवी योजना में भूमि संरक्षण योजना

4802. डा० गोविन्द दास रिछारिया : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार भूमि संरक्षण के योग्य भूमि की कटाव से बचाने के लिए पांचवी योजना मे भूमि रक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत लाने का है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत किस राज्य मे कितनी भूमि लाने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान लगभग एक करोड हैक्टर भूमि की कटाव से बचाने के लिए भूमि सरक्षण उपाय करने का विचार है ।

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध मे राज्यवार लक्ष्य अभी निर्धारित नही किये गये हैं ।

Family Planning Programmes during the Fifth Five Year Plan in Bihar

4803 SHRI SHANKER DAYAL SINGH Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) the main programmes of family planning in Bihar in the Fifth Five Year Plan, and

(b) whether Central Government are satisfied over the progress of the Family Planning campaign made in Bihar in the current year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. A K. KISKU): (a) Following the national approach to the Family Planning Programme, it is proposed to integrate this programme with Health, Maternal and

Child Health and Nutrition during the Fifth Five Year Plan; to strengthen the infra-structure; and to extend and improve the services and supplies so as to increase the number of acceptors of the programme.

Details of the programme for Bihar have yet to be drawn up.

(b) The progress of the campaign during the current year so far is satisfactory. Bihar had, however, so far been amongst the States where the progress of Family Planning Programme has been slow.

Pay Scales of Delhi School Laboratory Assistants

4804. SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken on the representation submitted to the Minister in October, 1972 by the Delhi Schools Laboratory Assistants for bringing their pay scales at par with the Primary School Teachers;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) if not, the approximate time by which a decision is expected to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). The matter is under consideration.

Fund for Employment to Educated Persons and for Primary Education

4805. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: SHRI MARTAND SINGH OF REWA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have granted some fund to the States for giving employment to educated persons and for the primary education also during 1972-73; and

(b) if so, the allocation made, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

Amount of assistance likely to be available to the States/Union Territories under the scheme of Providing employment to the Educated unemployed Expansion of Primary Education– for appointment of minimum number of teachers, free distribution of text books and stationery, midday meals, construction of classrooms and introduction of work experience programmes for the year 1972-73 in addition to continuation of last year's programmes.

Serial No.	State/Union Territory	Amount (Rs. 000's)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5400
2.	Assam	6000
3.	Bihar	28800
4.	Gujarat	3000
5.	Haryana	1800
6.	Himachal Pradesh	540

Sl No.	State/Union Territory	Amount (Rs 000's)
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	180
8	Kerala	5760
9.	Madhya Pradesh	21600
10.	Mahrashtra	680
11.	Manipur	120
12.	Meghalaya	1200
13.	Mysore	4500
14.	Nagaland	120
15	Orissa	9000
16.	Punjab	1800
17.	Rajasthan	15600
18	Tamil Nadu	5400
19.	Tripura	420
20.	Uttar Pradesh	36600
21.	West Bengal	24000
22	A. N. Islands	120
23	Arunachal Pradesh	240
24.	Chandigarh	120
25	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	120
26.	Delhi	2460
27.	Goa, Daman & Diu	60
28.	Laccadive	120
29.	Mizoram	120
30.	Pondicherry	120
	TOTAL	18,00,00

Additional Funds sanctioned to States for making up shortfall in Kharif crop and their utilisation

4806. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the additional funds sanctioned by the Central Government to each State to increase the production of foodgrains to make up the shortfall in the Kharif crop;

(b) the additional amount sanctioned to each State individually;

(c) whether Government are keeping a watch for utilisation of this amount; and

(d) the total increase likely to be made in foodgrains, anticipated as a result thereof, Statewise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). To make up the shortfalls in Kharif production caused by unseasonal monsoon this year, the Government of India have so far accorded administrative approval to a total loan assistance of Rs. 147.29 crores for minor irrigation programmes, which is over and above the provisions already made in the State's Annual Plan outlays of 1972-73. Against Rs. 147.29 crores, Rs 57 07 crores has been already released to the State Governments. Besides, a total amount of Rs. 80 60 crores has been released to the State Governments as short-term loans for purchase and distribution of inputs like, seeds, fertilisers and pesticides. Statement I giving loans approved/released for different States is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. I T-409/72.]

(c) Yes, Sir. The Government of India are keeping a watch on the utilisation of the approved amounts through weekly progress reports furnished by State Governments as well as through the reports of the Area Officers of the Ministry.

(d). The Emergency Production Programmes undertaken by the State Governments to make up the shortfalls in kharif production this year aimed at raising foodgrains production during the rabi/summer season by 15 0 million tonnes. Statement II showing State-wise break-up of 15.0 million tonnes is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-409/72.] Actual additional production would depend on several factors including weather, availability of critical inputs like fertilisers etc.

Criteria for allotment of Tractors to States

4807. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the criteria adopted by the Government for the allotment of imported tractors to the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): Allotment of imported tractors to the various States is made on the basis of their requirements/ demand.

U.G.C. Assistance to Mithila University

4808. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the newly established Mithila University is functioning at Darbhanga in Bihar since the beginning of the present academic year;

(b) whether the University Grants Commission has, by now, taken any decision regarding the assistance to be given to that University, if so, the broad outlines thereabout, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any proposals regarding assisting Mithila University are being considered?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S NURUL HASAN): (a) The Government of Bihar issued an ordinance on May 11, 1972 for establishment of the Mithila University and brought it into force with effect from August 5, 1972.

(b) and (c). The question of giving assistance is being examined with reference to the provisions of the University Grants Commission (Amendment) Act, 1972.

Free Education to SC & ST Students

4809. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to ensure free Secondary Education for girls belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and poorer Societies; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereabout?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). Education for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is

at present free in most of the States/Union Territory Administrations. Also, other facilities like grant of scholarships, midday meals, book grants, exemption from tuition fees etc., are extended in varying degrees. It is proposed to continue these educational schemes during the Fifth Plan

Deputation of Bihar Cane-growers

4810. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation of Bihar cane-growers Association met for fixing the price of the sugarcane to be supplied to mills;

(b) if so, the broad outlines regarding their demands, and

(c) the decision thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Association wanted the sugar mills in the State to be persuaded to pay at the rate of Rs 12/- per quintal for the sugarcane supplied to them

(c) The Chief Minister of Bihar has already intervened in the matter

Excess Payment made to Contractor by Shyamlal Charitable Trust, Delhi

4811 SHRI MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Shyam Lal Charitable Trust, Delhi made excess payment to the contractor who completed the college building, if so, the amount; and

(b) the steps taken to recover the excess payment?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) According to the Special Audit conducted by the A.G.C.R. in February-March, 1969 an excess payment of Rs 2,46,606 had been made to the Contractor upto March 31, 1968 by the Shyamlal Charitable Trust in respect of construction of College building and Science Block.

(b) The Contractor has already refunded a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 to the Trust. The remaining excess payment will be adjusted as soon as certain discrepancies pointed out in the Technical Audit have been settled.

Demands of Teachers' Association, Delhi

4812 SHRI MADHUKAR:
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a deputation of Teachers' Association, Delhi met him on the 21st November, 1972 and presented a memorandum to him;

(b) if so, their demands;

(c) whether Government have considered these demands; and

(d) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) The deputation of Delhi School Teachers' Association met the Education Minister on 8-12-1972 to discuss the demands contained in the memorandum dated the 21st November, which had been received earlier.

(b) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4070/72.]

मध्य प्रदेश में कपास को सघन खेती सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रम

4813. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार को मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से राज्य में खंडवा तथा खारगोन जिलों की दो अतिरिक्त इकाइयों में कपास की सघन खेती कार्यक्रम केलिये प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय किया है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश के खारगोन जिले में वर्षा सिंचित कपास की खेती के लिये सघन कपास विकास जिला कार्यक्रम की योजना के अन्तर्गत 1971-72 में 20,000 हैक्टर की एक इकाई के लिये स्वीकृति दी गई थी। राज्य सरकार ने इस वर्ष खारगोन जिले में यह योजना जारी रखने और खण्डवा जिले में ऐसी एक और इकाई को स्वीकृति के लिये प्रस्ताव भेजे हैं। खारगोन जिले में वर्ष 1971-73 के दौरान योजना जारी रखने की स्वीकृति दे दी गई है। खण्डवा जिला ऐसी आदर्श योजना के अन्तर्गत नहीं आता, अतः इसकी मंजूरी नहीं दी जा सकी।

3001 L. S.—8 ;

मध्य प्रदेश के इंजीनियरिंग कालिज में व्यवसायी एवं औद्योगिक प्रबंध विभाग की स्थापना

4814. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :** क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार मध्य प्रदेश के किसी एक इंजीनियरिंग कालिज में व्यवसाय एवं औद्योगिक प्रबन्ध का विशेष विभाग खोलने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन) : (क) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है। इंदौर विश्वविद्यालय के अधीन बिजनैस एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन विभाग पहले ही स्थापित किया जा चुका है ?

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Finsacial Aid to Organisations and People in Panna and Santa District

4815. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how many organisations and people were provided with financial aid by Government and Social Welfare Ministry in Panna and Satna District of Madhya Pradesh during the financial year 1970-71 and 1971-72;

(b) the approximate aid to be provided to the organizations in aforesaid District during 1972-73 financial year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b).

I *Department of Social Welfare*

The following organisations in Panna and Satna Districts in Madhya Pradesh were given financial assistance by the Central Social Welfare Board during the years 1970-71 and 1971-72:—

Name of Organisation	Amount released (in Rs)		Purpose
	1970-71	1971-72	
Family & Child Welfare Project Ajayagarh Block, Panna District	36,000	46,000	Family and Child Welfare
Lahta Shastri Mahila Mandal, Uchehar, Satna	.	1,000	Balwadi

During the Financial year 1972-73, it is proposed to release about Rs 46,000 to the Family and Child Welfare Project in Ajayagarh Block in Panna District A grant of Rs 1,500 to Lahta Shastri Mahila Mandal, Uchchar, Satna has been proposed by the State Board

Under the Centrally Sponsored Programme relating to the Backward Classes Welfare grants are released to the State Government The District-wise break-up is not available

II *Department of Education*

(i) Grants of Rs 51 485 62 and Rs 84,715 11 were paid by the U G C to the colleges located in Panna and Satna Districts as indicated below

Serial No.	Name of the Institution	1970-71	1971-72
1.	Dahva Bhai Chandasoma Law College, Panna	2,500 00	.
2	Chhatrasal College, Panna .	17,249·70	1,250·00
3.	Arts College, Amarpatan	8 375 00	8.075 00
4	Law College, Satna .	2.750 00	2.375.00
5	Vaniya Mahavidyalava Satna . . .	12,125 00	5,125.00
6.	Government College, Satna .	110 92	60.015·11
7.	Kamla Nehru Girl's Degree College Satna	7.375 00	1.875 00
	TOTAL	51.485 62	84,715·11

(ii) A grant of Rs 2,500 00 has been paid by the Union Department of Education to the Abhyanand Sanskrit Vidyalaya in Satna during 1971-72

(iii) So far as grants during 1972-73 are concerned it would be difficult for U G C to indicate at this stage the amount of grant that may be paid to the Colleges as that would depend upon the progress of expenditure. As regard the Abhyanand Sanskrit Vidyalaya, an amount similar to 1971-72 will be sanctioned during 1972-73 on verification of utilisation of earlier grants.

Shifting of Tribal Research Centre from Calicut to Mannanthody in Wynad

4816 SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any step has been taken to shift the tribal Research Centre from Calicut to Mannanthody in Wynad; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b) Information has been called for from the State Govt. and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Change in Qualifications of Pilot for Agro-aviation

4817. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the unemployment pilots requesting the Government to change the present qualifications prescribed for pilots in Agro-aviation;

(b) the present prescribed qualifications for the Agro-aviation pliots; and

(c) the decision of the Government on this representation by the unemployed pilots?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). In a memorandum submitted to the Government the unemployed Commercial Pilots Association has stated that one of the reasons for unemployment among commercial pilots is due to minimum requirements for a pilot in agro-aviation field being prescribed as 500 hours of command flying experience. Any pilot holding a Commercial Pilots Licence or a commercial helicopters Pilots Licence approved by the Diretor General of Civil Aviation is eligible to be engaged in agro-aviation industry. To qualify for a commercial pilots licence on fixed wing aircraft, a minimum of 250 hours of flying experience is required and in case of helicopters, in addition to the flying experience indicated on fixed wing aircraft it is necessary to have a 100 hours conversion course on helicopters and 30 hours if a pilot has 500 hours of flying experienced or fixed-wing aircraft. The only qualification for agro-aviation pilots is that he must have a Commercial Pilots licence. However, to facilitate employment oportunities for Commercial Pilots Licence holders and to equip them to work as agro-aviation pilots, it has been decided to set up a training centre to impart comprehensive conversion training in Commercial Pilots Licence holders on fixed wing aircrafts and helicopters.

Text Books brought out under P.L. 480 Funds

4818. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state the titles of text books brought out under PL 480 in 1969-70, 1070-71 and 1972-72?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): The information asked for by the Hon'ble Member is contained in the 1972 catalogue of Indian Reprints of American University and College level textbooks published by Indian publishers under the auspices of the Joint Indian-American Textbook Programme, copies of which are already available in the Parliament Library.

Inclusion of Wynad Block in applied Nutrition Programme

4819. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before the Government to include Wynad Block in Kerala in the Applied Nutrition Programme; and

(b if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a). The selection of blocks for implementation of Applied Nutrition Programme is made by the State Governments. The State Government of Kerala have stated that in Kerala there is no block of the more Wynad. However the three Community Development Blocks in Wynad area have not been brought under Applied Nutrition Programme as the programme is being extended in a phased manner.

(b) Does not arise.

Amount spent on Post-Matric Scholarship to SC & ST Students

4820. SHRI S M. SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state.

(a) the amount spent towards the payment of Post-Matric Scholarship to the students being to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each State and Union Territory in the year 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 up to the end of November, 1972; and

(b) Out of the total amount how much was paid to the students in each State and Union Territory in each of the above years towards the maintenance charges and how much was deducted towards the payment of tuition fees, examination fees and other fees by the educational institutions ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P. YADAV) (a) Information is being collected from the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received

(b) The amount of scholarship includes maintenance charges, all non-refundable compulsory fees and approved expenses on study tours and typing/printing of these. Separate break-up examination fees maintenance charges etc, is not available

समाज कल्याण बोर्ड के अधीन गजनों (बीकानेर) पंचायत क्षेत्र में संगठन

4821. श्री पन्ना लाल बारूपाल : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या समाज कल्याण बोर्ड के अधीन पंचायत समिति क्षेत्र गजनों (बीकानेर) में कोई संगठन है, यदि हां, तो उसमे कितने ग्राम सेविकाएं तथा अन्य कर्मचारी काम करते हैं ,

(ख) उस क्षेत्र मे कितने केन्द्र है और वे कहां कहा पर है ;

(ग) कितनी महिलाओ को शिक्षा दी गई तथा कितनी महिलाओ का व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण दिया गया , और

(घ) अब तक इस सगठन पर कुल कितना व्यय किया गया ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) (क) कोलायत कल्याण परियोजना (सामुदायिक विकास) अक्तूबर 1959 मे चल रही है और इसका मुख्य कार्यालय गजनेर मे है । इस परियोजना मे निम्नलिखित कर्मचारी सेवारत है --

मुख्य सेविका	1
ग्राम सेविका	6
अन्य क्षेत्र कार्मिक	5
कार्यालय कार्मिक	4

(ख) निम्नलिखित स्थानो पर छ केन्द्र कार्य कर रहे हैं --

(1) गजनेर (2) झजगू (3) बजाजू (4) दियतारा (5) कोलासर (6) गाडियालिया ।

(ग) शिल्प मे प्रशिक्षण 101 स्त्रियां
समाज शिक्षा 90 स्त्रियां

(घ) 3,79,080.35 रुपये (30 सितम्बर, 1972 तक)

Doctors in Bihar working without pay

4822. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY. Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 1200 doctors in Bihar are working without pay and about 200 block hospitals without doctors for the last eight years;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the year-wise Central grants have been utilised by the State Governments of Bihar and West Bengal; and

(d) if so, the main features thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the State Government concerned and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Central Aid for Slum Clearance

4823. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Central aid given to the State Governments in the country in regard to the slum clearance during the last three years; and

(b) the progress achieved in the matter and the amounts utilised during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) and (b). The Slum Clearance/Improvement scheme is a State Sector Scheme of the Fourth Five Year Plan. Central Government does not provide any direct financial aid for the scheme. However the State Government have complete freedom to utilise funds for the scheme out of the block loans and block grants, provided to them by the Central Government for all State Plan Schemes taken together. The expenditure incurred by the State Governments on the Scheme during the years 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 (anticipated) was Rs. 192.15 lakhs, Rs. 335.32 lakhs and Rs. 624.05 lakhs, respectively

A new scheme known as the Central Scheme for Environmental Improvement in Slum Areas has been introduced in April, 1972. Under the scheme, 100 per cent grant assistance is being provided for the improvement of such slums as are not earmarked for clearance at least for a period of ten years. During the current financial year an allocation of Rs. 20 crores with expenditure to be limited to Rs. 15 crores, has been made under the scheme for environmental improvement of slums in the cities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Kanpur, Poona, Nagpur and Lucknow and projects worth Rs. 1011.07 lakhs so far sanctioned. It has also been decided to extend the scheme to the cities of Jaipur Indore, Patna, Cochin, Srinagar, Ludhiana, Cuttack, Gauhati and Rohtak.

Archaeological finds in Bethamcherla Kurnool District in Andhra Pradesh

4824. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some stone-age tools of great archaeological importance had been found recently in the Bethamcherla caves of Kurnool District in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether further work is being continued; and

(c) whether any significance according to the archaeologists, is attached to these finds?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) During the course of an excavation at Bethamcherla Caves in District Kurnool, conducted by the Deccan College Postgraduate

and Research Institute, Poona, some bone and stone tools were found in association with Late Pleistocene fauna.

(b) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to continue the work for another three to four years.

(c). The fossil rich caves sites of the Kurnool area are likely to yield skeletal remains of Pleistocene man, so far not discovered in India.

Seed Farm in Andhra Pradesh

4825. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Farms Corporation has taken over land in Andhra Pradesh to start a seed farm; and

(b) the essential features of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a). It is learnt that the land in Andhra Pradesh has been taken over by the Chairman, State Farms Corporation of India. However, the question of setting up a Central State Farm is still under the consideration ot the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Schemes under crash programme for rural employment in Rayalseema, Andhra Pradesh

4826. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any specific schemes under "Crash programme for rural employment" for 1972-73 for the District of Rayalseema in Andhra Pradesh have been submitted to the Centre by Andhra Pradesh Government;

(b) if so, the estimated amount of the scheme, District-wise; and

(c) the implementing agency in each District?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). A statement showing the estimated cost of the schemes proposed for implementation in the districts of Rayalseema in Andhra Pradesh during 1972-73 is laid on the Table of the House.

(c). The Collector of each District is in over-all charge of the implementation of the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment. The several departmental heads of districts are responsible for satisfactory execution of works and reporting progress to the collector and the Zila Parishad every month.

STATEMENT

District	Nature of Schemes	cost of Schemes
		(Rs. in lakhs)
Anantpur	1. Roads	21·50
	2. Elementary School Buildings	2·90
	TOTAL	24·40
Chitoor	1. Minor Irrigation	0·35
	72. Agricultural Production	1·70
	3. Construction of School rooms	2,28
	TOTAL	4·33

1.	2.	3.
Cuddapah	1. Construction of class rooms	1·33
	2. Minor Irrigation	1·85
	3. Roads	2·00
	TOTAL	5·18
Kurnool	1. Minor Irrigation	0·95
	2. Water Conservation	0·10
	3. Flood Bank Works	0·60
4	4. Wells	0·18
	5. Roads	27·98
	TOTAL	29·81*

*Inclusive of Spill over works for 1971-72

Assessment for Establishment of Milk Powder factory in Rayalseema, Andhra Pradesh

4827. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Members of National Dairy Development Board had recently visited the districts of Rayalseema in Andhra Pradesh to explore the possibilities of establishing a milk powder factory in that region; and

(b) if so, their assessment and the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The Government of Andhra Pradesh requested the National Dairy Development Board to undertake a study of milk potentialities and demands for milk in Rayalseema district with a view to establishing a milk powder factory under the public sector. A team of three Technical Officers of the National Dairy Development Board conducted a survey in August, 1972 in the four districts of Rayalseema. The feasibility report has not yet been submitted by them National Dairy Development Board to the State Government. As such, no decision has been taken in this regard.

भारत सेवक समाज तथा साधु समाज को अनुदान

4828. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय ने गत तीन वर्षों में भारत सेवक समाज तथा साधु समाज को पृथक पृथक कितना अनुदान दिया ;

(ख) उक्त समाजों ने वित्तीय वर्ष 1971–72 में सरकार से कितने अनुदान का अनुरोध किया था ; और

(ग) उक्त अवधि में उन्हें कितना अनुदान दिया गया ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) कुछ नहीं ।

(ख) कुछ नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

U.G.C. Regulations regarding Recognition of Institutions

4829. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has made new regulation, regarding the recognition of Institutions which had come into force since 1st September, 1972;

(b) whether apprehensions have been expressed by the Managing Societies of the Colleges regarding the implications of para (iii) of the concerned regulation;

(c) whether Government are aware that the relations between the Managing Societies and the Colleges would be complicated because of the provisions of the said para (iii); and

(d) whether Government propose to call for the views of the concerned bodies, review the position and suitably amend the regulations?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) The University Grants Commission has revised the regulations framed under Section 2(f) of the University Grants Commission Act. The revised regulations have been enforced with effect from September 1, 1971.

(b) to (d). The University Grants Commission has received a large number of representations indicating the difficulties that would be involved in the implementation of the regulations so far as the existing institutions are concerned. The Commission has appointed a Committee to go into the matter.

Spread of India's Musical Culture Abroad

4830. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to send some Tabla, Sitar, Sarangi and Bansuri players to spread the Indian culture abroad; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Tabla, sitar, sarangi and bansuri players have been included either as solo artistes or as accompanies in performing troupes sent abroad under the Cultural Activities and Cultural Exchange Programmes. It is expected that this will continue in future also. For an effective projection of India's artistic image, suitable opportunities will be given to our dis tinguished musicians including those of tabla, sitar, sarangi and bansuri.

(b) Does not arise.

कृषि भूमि की चकबन्दी

4831. डा० गोविन्द दास रिछारिया : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के विचार में कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये भूमि की चकबन्दी करना आवश्यक है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या विभिन्न राज्यों मे भूमि की चकबन्दी करने के कार्य को पूरा करने के लिये सरकार ने कोई लक्ष्य तिथि निर्धारित की है और प्रत्येक राज्य में अब तक खेती योग्य कितने एकड़ भूमि की चकबन्दी की गई है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) भूमि की चकबन्दी करने से कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने में सहायता मिलेगी ।

(ख) आशा है उत्तर प्रदेश में चकबन्दी का काम 1979-80 तक पूरा हो जावेगा आशा है कि पंजाब में यह कार्य फरवरी 1973 तक पूरा कर लिया जावेगा ।

हरियाणा में यह कार्य लगभग पूरा होने वाला है । कुछ राज्यों ने सूचित किया है कि चकबन्दी कार्य को पूरा करने के लिये कोई निश्चित अवधि नहीं नियत की गई है । चंडीगढ़ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में कार्य पूरा हो चुका है, किन्तु दिल्ली मे कुछ और समय लग जाने की संभावना है । भूमि की चकबन्दी के सम्बन्ध में वर्तमान स्थिति विवरण में दी गई है जो सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। दखिए संख्या एल० टी० 4071/72]

चकबन्दी के महत्व की दृष्टि से राज्यो ने 9.4 लाख हेक्टर क्षेत्र की चकबन्दी करने के लिये चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 28.76 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की है ।

Flats to be constructed in Fifth Plan for Allocation to Low Income Group persons

4832. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of flats to be constructed in Fifth Plan for allocation to those who are below Rs. 250 income monthly;

(b) the number of families to be benefitted by this scheme; and

(c) whether there is any target with the Government when all families of Delhi will get residential flats in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) and (b). The outlay and targets for Housing for the Fifth Five Year Plan have not been finalised as yet.

(c) It is not possible to indicate any such target unless the outlays for the fifth plan for Delhi are finalised.

Provision of Hospital for Backward Districts of Bihar

4833. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to provide one hospital each to all industrially backward districts of Bihar, of which the entire cost will be given by Centre; and

(b) if not, the steps taken or to be taken by Centre to help the backward people for their safety of health?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Medical care is a State subject and the Government of India does not normally give grants to the States for the setting up or running of hospitals. No proposal as mentioned in the Question has so far been received by the Government of India from the Government of Bihar. However, the requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) A separate programme to upgrade selected Primary Health Centres, according to criteria laid down by the Government to 30-bedded rural hospitals with doctors specially trained in Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics, Gynaecology, Anaesthesia, and with facilities for laboratory and X-ray, has been included as a Centrally-sponsored programme with 100 per cent Central assistance during the year 1973-74. It is expected that this scheme will cover some of the industrially backward districts of Bihar.

Central Aid to Educational Institutions in Bihar during Fifth Plan

4834. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total help (both financial and technical) to be rendered to the educational institutions of Bihar (private and Government institutions) by Central Government in Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) whether any special programme will be started to end the illiteracy of Bihar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) The Fifth Five Year Plan is still at the stage of formulation. It is not, therefore, possible to quantify the total help to be given to Bihar at this stage.

(b) The current decision of the Government is to implement a massive programme in the fifth plan for removal of illiteracy Bihar is included in the programme.

Malpractices in Fair Price

4835. SHRI S A. MURUGANANTHAM Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item which appeared in Times of India dated the 5th November, 1972 with the caption "Fair Price Depot Holder Held;

(b) whether Government have made survey in other States and whether such malpractices are on is Fair Price, if so, the broad outlines thereof, and

(c) the States and the number of the shops where this was detected, and what concrete measures were taken to stop it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Public distribution of foodgrains is the responsibility of the State Governments. In order to improve the functioning of the public distribution system, the Government of India have issued instructions to the State Governments to undertake a quick enumeration of the population and identification of persons who are in actual need of foodgrain cards. Reports received from the State Governments reveal that malpractices indulged in by fair price shop holders are generally of the nature of possession of bogus cards, selling foodgrains at higher prices, irregularities in accounts|records, excess or shortage of stocks, non-display of price list, etc. Appropriate action is being taken by the State Governments to stop such malpractices by intensive checking of fair price shops by inspection and enforcement staff.

Sanction of P.G.T. Grades to Teachers teaching Ninth Class in Government Aided Schools in Delhi

4836 SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Education Code provides sanctioning of P.G.T. scales to Post Graduate teachers teaching Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Classes subject to a minimum number of twelve students in Ninth Class in Government aided schools of the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) the number of teachers during 1971-72 and 1972-73 academic sessions who fulfilled the requirements and have not been sanctioned the appropriate scales; and

(c) whether Government are considering to sanction them appropriate scales and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P YADAV) (a) P G T. posts are sanctioned only for teaching the Eleventh Class although they may teach Ninth and Tenth Classes also The condition of a minimum of twelve students in the Eleventh Class is taken into consideration while sanctioning the P G T. posts.

(b) Nil.

(c) Does not arise.

Sanction of P.G.T. Grade to Teachers teaching Eleventh Class in Government-Aided Schools in Delhi

4837. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the condition of a minimum of twelve students in Eleventh Class is taken into consideration for sanctioning P.G.T. scale to Post Graduate Teachers

teaching Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Classes in Government aided schools of the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) the number of such Post Graduate teachers during the last academic session 1971-72 who fulfil the above requirements and have not been sanctioned the Post Graduate Teachers scales; and

(c) whether Government are considering to sanction Post Graduate Teacher scales for that Session and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. The condition of a minimum of twelve students is taken into consideration in the Eleventh Class and the posts of P.G.Ts are sanctioned only for teaching the Eleventh Class although they may teach Ninth and Tenth Classes, also.

(b) Nil.

(c) Does not arise.

Research Programme of Gandhi Centenary Celebration Committee

4838. SHRI R. V. BADE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of the Gandhi Centenary Celebration Committee for Economic Research programme had assigned the work for research programme on Gandhi lines, and

(b) what progress has been made in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) The National Committee for the celebration of the Gandhi Centenary, which was dissolved on 30th April, 1971 did not constitute any committee for this purpose.

(b) Does not arise.

Grants to Social Welfare Institutions and Organisations

4839. SHRI R. V BADE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Social Welfare institutions and organisations which were paid total grants (subsidies/Rebates) of more than Rs. 20 and Rs. 50 lakhs during the years 1969, and 1970 and 1971; and

(b) whether that amount was utilised properly?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATNON AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). The following organisations received grants exceeding Rs. 20 and Rs. 50 lakhs during the years indicated below: —

Name of the organisation	*Year*	*Amount*
1. More than Rs. 20 lakhs		
Indian Council of Child Welfare	71-72	Rs. 22,60,230·00
2. More than Rs. 50 lakhs		
Central Social Welfare Board (Company)	1969-70	Rs. 2,49,17,301·00
	1970-71	Rs. 3,00,88,480·00
	1971-72	Rs. 3,38, 76,322·00 (including Rs. 49,02,592·00 for Nutrition Programme for Pre-School children through Balwadis).

Grants are released only after verification of proper utilisation of earlier grants This verification is usually made through inspection by field staff and perusal of audited statements of accounts.

Judgment of Performance in Mock Parliament

4840. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA. Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the procedure, if any, to ensure uniform markings by judges in the Mock Parliament performances, keeping in view the merit and efficiency of each performer, and

(b) whether there has been any grumblings from various school teachers, guardians, etc, regarding the faulty methods of judging the performances, if so, the steps being taken to remedy the same?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) (a) A committee of three judges consisting of a Member of Parliament or an ex-Member of Parliament, an officer of the Directorate of Education, Delhi Administration and an officer of the Department of Parliamentary Affairs, assess the performance of the Institutions and individual participating students The assessments of overall performances of the schools are made keeping in view discipline and decorum, observance of Parliamentary procedures, selection of subjects for question and debates, quality of speeches delivered and general assessment as a whole. The criteria followed for assessment of these were laid down by a Sub-Committee consisting of one Deputy Secretary, Department of Parliamentary Affairs, one Deputy Director, and one Zonal Education Officer of the Directorate of Education and two Principals of the participating Higher Secondary Schools.

(b) No such complaint has been received in the Department.

Introduction of D.T.C. Buses from Delhi to Delhi Cantt. via Ridge Road

4841. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state.

(a) whether the private buses are plying from Delhi to Delhi Cantt. *via* Ridge Road and the D T C has not yet taken over this route, and

(b) the steps being taken by the Ministry to nationalise these routes and introduce D T C Buses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The erstwhile Delhi Transport Undertaking published a scheme in December, 1961 under Chapter IV A of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 for taking over of twelve routes in the Union Territory of Delhi operated by private operators including the one between Delhi Railway Station and Delhi Cantt. *via* Ridge Road. After hearing the objections received against the scheme, the Lt Governor, Delhi, in his judgment delivered on the 16th September, 1971, directed the D T U. to prepare a fresh scheme, after taking note of the changed circumstances. Steps are bing taken by the Delhi Transport Corporation to prepare a fresh scheme and publish it for objections, as required under the said Act

Steps taken to reduce Mini-bus Fare

4842 SHRI S M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state·

(a) whether the Mini-Buses in Delhi are charging more fare than the DTC Buses; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to reduce the fare of mini-buses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir. The fares for mini-buses in Delhi have been fixed by the State Transport Authority, Delhi keeping in view the need to link far flung colonies in the Union Territory with the Railway Stations and Inter-State Bus Stand and to provide a comparatively cheaper mode of transport for the economically weaker sections of the Society for going to/from these points, as they cannot afford to hire taxis or scooters. There is also provision for carriage of some luggage in the mini-buses unlike the position in the standard buses operated by the D.T.C.

(b) Having regard to the background against which the mini-bus services have been introduced in the capital, the question of reduction in the fares for these buses does not arise.

Amount given to Nehru Memorial Museum and Library

4843. SHRI D. N. PANDA Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state.

(a) the amount given to the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library since its inception by Government of India;

(b) the amount spent on research projects on Nehru or on the National movement;

(c) whether there is any scheme of awarding fellowship to research scholars on Modern India; and

(d) if so, how many fellows have been appointed so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Grants totalling Rs 1,06,96,636 have so far been given to the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library since its inception as a registered society with effect from 1st April, 1966. by the Government of India. This includes an amount of Rs. 39 lakhs for the construction of a new library building for the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library.

(b) No separate provision has been specially made by the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library for expenditure on research projects on Nehru or on National movement. The facilities of all the branches of the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library are oriented to the promotion of research on the national movement including the contribution of Jawaharlal Nehru and other nationalist learders of India

(c) and (d). A fellowship scheme for research in modern Indian History was introduced by the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library in 1969 which remained operative upto June, 1972. During this period only one fellowship was awarded by the Museum and Library. The scheme was discontinued in view of inadequate response and the need for economy.

Area and Population Covered by Prohibition

4844. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the area and population covered by total prohibition in the country since 1969, year-wise; and

(b) the financial assistance given by the Central Government to implement prohibition since 1969, year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) The area and population covered by total prohibition since 1969 are indicated below:—

Year	*Area*	*Population*
1967-70	24358 sq. km.	754129
1970-71	75635 sq. km.	5406845

(b) Financial assistance given to State Governments since 1969 is as indicated below:

Year	*Amount*
1970-71	41,20,000
1971-72	39,80,000*

*In addition a sum of Rs 60 lakhs (appx) is to be paid to Uttar Pradesh Government Their claims are under verification.

Rates of Growth of Population and Death Rate

4845 SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the present rate of growth of the population in India and the rate of death, and

(b) such rates in the year 1970 and 1971 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF A K KISKU) (a) and (b) The geometric rate of growth of population in India according to 1971 census was 2 2 per cent per year during the decade 1961—71. The birth and death rates according to 1971 census have not yet been worked out by the Census Authorities The rate of natural increase and death rate estimated from the Sample Registration Scheme of the Registrar General, India for the years 1970 and 1971 are as under :—

Year	*Natural rate of increase (%)*	*Death rate per 1000 population*
1970	2.1	15 9
1971	2 2	15 1

Misuse of Grant-in-Aid to all India Blind Relief Society and Dr. Bhagwan Das Memorial Trust

4846 SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5252 on the 8th May, 1972 regarding misuse of Grant-in-aid to All India Blind Relief Society and Dr. Bhagwan Das Memorial Trust and state:

(a) whether the required information has been collected;

(b) if so, the contents thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which it will be placed on the table of the Sabha ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K KISKU). (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The required information is contained in the statement laid in the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No I T 4072/72]

(c) Does not arise.

Tripartite Meeting held by Tamil Nadu Government to Fix Price of Sugarcane for the Season 1971-72

4847 SHRI M R LAKSHMINARAYANAN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government of Tamil Nadu held a tripartite meeting consisting of representatives of Sugar Mills and Sugarcane growers to fix the minimum price for the sugarcane supplied for the season 1971-72 at the instance of the Central Government, if so, the outcome thereof and the price (Minimum) fixed as a result of the meeting;

(b) whether it has been implemented by all the sugar mills in the State; and

(c) if not, the names of mills who have defaulted in paying the minimum price fixed and the action proposed to be taken by the Centre against the defaulting mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a). Yes, Sir. It was agreed that all the sugar mills in Tamil Nadu would pay a minimum price of Rs. 85 per tonne for the sugarcane purchased during 1971-72

(b) Yes, Sir, including one which agreed to implement it only recently.

(c) Does not arise.

Decision Taken by the Ministry of Finance on raising the Rates of Post-Matric Scholarships for S.C. and S.T.

4848. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of raising the rates of Post-Matric scholarships for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was referred to his Ministry;

(b) if so, when;

(c) whether any decision has been taken in the matter; and

(d) if so, the gist thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (d). Under the Centrally sponsored Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarships to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes the rates of maintenance charges have been increased by 50 per cent for examination and study full-time courses. at least 60 per cent marks in their final examination and study full-time courses. The Government propose to increase suitably the rates of these scholarships for other students.

Report of the Committee set up to Enquire into the Death of Dr. Vinod H. Shah

4849. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee set up to enquire into the death of Dr. Vinod H. Shah has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, the conclusions arrived at; and

(c) the decisions taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICUTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a). Not yet, please.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

12.10 hrs.

RE: STARRED QUESTION NO. 497

Dated 19-1272

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): You have permitted this question to be addressed to the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare. But the substance of the matter concerns the Home Ministry. The member might have addressed it to the Minister of Education and Social Welfare, but the Lok Sabha Secretariat should have informed the member that this question should be addressed to the Minister of Home Affairs. If the record of the UP Government in the matter of protection of Harijans had been above board, I could understand this kind of reply being given that "we are just reading out the report received from UP Government". But every day ,every week, incidents are taking place. Harijan students have been killed in the hostels Harijans girls have been molested If I may say so with great respect to you, Sir, you should not just give protection to the minister by allowing him to say that he is reading out the report received from the UP Government. The UP Government is only trying to whitewash its own failings. The substance of this matter should be referred to the Home Ministry. They must find out independently the facts of the case and make a statement in this House before this session is over. It is a serious matter. Every day such incidents are taking place.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक कमिश्नर हैं जो कि शैडयूल्ड कास्टस और शैडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स की देखभाल करते हैं और केन्द्रीय सरकार उन कमिश्नर महोदय से इस सारे मामले की जांच पड़ताल करके उन से उस बारे में रिपोर्ट मांग सकती है और वह सदन के सामने रक्खी जा सकती हैं। केवल राज्य सरकार की रिपोर्ट पर ही डिपेंड न किया

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

जाय क्योंकि मैं केवल उत्तरप्रदेश की ही बात नहीं कह रहा हूं इस तरह की घटनाएं अन्य राज्यों में भी हुई हैं और राज्य सरकार की रिपोर्ट पर केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने सारे निर्णय करे इस की आवश्यकता नहीं है। आखिर यह कमिश्नर फौर शैड्यूल्ड कास्टस और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स किस लिए हैं ?

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : वह दो साल में अपनी रिपोर्ट देंगे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उनसे कहा जा सकता है कि अभी वह इस मामले की पूरी जांच पड़ताल करें और सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश करें और वह सदन के सामने पेश की जाय।

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated —Anglo-Indians). I remember drawing attention to the fact that you have a special provision for the scheduled castes which you have not applied to the other minorities. The President is under an obligation, he has the power to issue directives to every State Government in respect of any matter that affects adversely the minorities. This comes directly within the purview of the Central Government. They cannot evade responsibility. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Myself and Mr. Shailani have given notice about the incident at Hathras ...

MR. SPEAKER: He wanted to raise it under rule 377. But I have allowed a calling attention on it

SHRI S. M BANERJEE: The Minister can get more details and make a statement about what happened to the Harijan boy in Hathras.

MR. SPEAKER: The two members who sent this question were under the impression that it concerns the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu himself addressed this question that the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare. He ought to have known..

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): No, Sir; I do not want to walk into that trap of Mr. Pant that law and order is a State subject.

MR. SPEAKER: Why don't you admit your mistake sometimes?

This being a matter involving the Harijans, it would have naturally gone to the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): I suggest we should have a discussion in this case

MR SPEAKER: I will think over it as to what to do with this question. If you think this is related to the Ministry of Home Affairs ..

SHRI S M BANERJEE: He should have contacted the Home Minister. All the newspapers in UP are full of the atrocities committed on the harijans.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): May I submit that the mistake does not lie in addressing the question to the Ministry of Social Welfare. The only question is whether the Central Government has got adequate machinery to collect the information. The information will have to be collected from the State Government for the immediate purpose. But given the time, probably they can also check on them and provide information to the House. Otherwise, there is no meaning in addressing this question to the Ministry of Social Welfare ..(*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How does the hon. Minister pass on such cock and bull stories to us?....(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: No, I am not allowing it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I want to draw your kind attention to the statement that has been laid on the Table of the House.

MR SPEAKER: No question about statements, whether right or wrong.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That information must have passed through the hon. Minister, He should have applied his commonsense whether the statement is one which people will believe. It is a cock and bull story (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: A judicial enquiry is going on. It is a matter which is *sub judice*. The hon. Minister has supplied whatever information he has got.... (*Interruptions*). Do not put too much into your allegations. I am not allowing it For instance, I cannot scrutinise every information that comes to me.... (*Interruptions*).

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा (उज्जैन) : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा है कि उन चारों सिपाहियों के विरुद्ध 307 सैक्शन के मातहत केस दर्ज किया गया है। जब कि किसी व्यक्ति को मरडर किया गया है तो उनके विरुद्ध 302 के मातहत मुकद्दमा क्यों नही दर्ज किया गया है? दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हू कि अब किसी व्यक्ति को पुलिस कस्टडी मे लते है तो उस के पहले उस की तलाशी ली जाती है तो फिर इस पुलिस कस्टडी के बाद उसे किरोसीन आयल कैसे मिल गया जिसे कि उसने अपने ऊपर डाल लिया और इतना ही नही बल्कि उसने माचिस लगा कर आग भी लगा ली। अब यह सब मनगढन्त है। सदन की भावना को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस बारे मे सदन में पूरे डिस्कशन का मौका इसी सैशन के दौरान मिलना चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER: That matter is over now. I am not allowing any discussion now.... (*Interruptions*). It is all over now. We will take up papers laid on the Table.

12.19 hrs.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

VEGETABLE OIL PRODUCTS CONTROL (AMENDMENT) ORDER, 1972

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Vegetable Oil Products Control (Amendment) Order, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. GSR. 464(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th November, 1972. under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4054/72].

12.19½ hrs.

RE: BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond-Harbour): Sir, I have given notice of a motion.. .

MR. SPEAKER: No, I am not allowing it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I have written to you . (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER. Order, order. I am not allowing it May I request you to please allow me to conduct the business of the House? You are getting up every time without my permission (*Interruptions*)

अगर माननीय सदस्य इसी तरह करेंगे तो लोक सभा चलेगी कैसे? और यह बीमारी सरकारी बैंचो की तरफ भी है। (व्यवधान) में यहा कार्रवाई चलाने के लिये बैठा हूं या शोर सुनने के लिये? अगर शोर सुनना है तो में आराम से बैठ कर सुनूगा, कानो मे रुई डाल लूगा। यह इधर से भी होता है और उधर से भी।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Sir, I want to raise a completely procedural issue, let alone the merits of the case. The question is as to whether any proposition which is sought to be brought before the House by an hon. Member and admitted by the Chair can be objected to by the Government.

The Government had only the mechanical duty of finding time for discussion. If we agree to the proposition that the Government is making then we will have to submit ourselves to pre-censorship by the Government and, even for that matter, for our questions too we may have to submit supplemenaries in advance. Would that be the kind of proposition to which you would like us to subscribe? My humble submission is that the Minister should not stick to this position. (*Interruptions*) The other things could be sorted out in many ways.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Raj Bahadur.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Give me half a minute, Sir....

MR. SPEAKER: Not now. I am calling Mr. Raj Bahadur. (Interruptions).

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): In this Session, Sir, we have held as many as eight discussions on different subjects..

MR. SPEAKER: You wanted certain information....

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I will come to that, Sir. First of all, let me remove the impression from the minds of my hon. friends that we have not been allowing discussion. Various subjects were discussed here. I do not have to repeat that; the House is aware of it. There would be in all eight discussions on motions from Members and four discussions at the instance of the Government itself.

So far as that particular matter is concerned, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has been repeatedly making allegations that the Central Government machinery or the State Government machinery has been used for special favour. We have repeatedly said that there is no basis for that; we have emphatically denied that. On that he wrote a letter to the Prime Minister. That letter has already been replied. We have asked him to comply with our requirements. He has not done that. (*Interruptions*) There is no basis for the allegations. He wrote to the Prime Minister and I have replied on her behalf. But he has not replied. Let him reply to my letters. I have written to him two letters. Let him reply to those letters.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप देखेंगे कि मंत्री महोदय के जवाब से कोई सन्तोष नहीं हो सकता हैं । यह मामला केवल मिनिस्टर और मेम्बर के बीच का नहीं हैं । एक प्रस्ताव दिया गया , आप ने उसे सरकारी सूची में रख दिया । वह चर्चा के लिये आये या न आये, इस सवाल पर क्या मंत्री महोदय शर्त लगायेंगे कि आप पहले हम को समझाइये कि प्रस्ताव सारी शर्तें पूरी करता है या नहीं ? उस के बिना इस सदन में कोई चर्चा नहीं हो सकती ?

श्री राज बहादुर : में कहना चाहता हूं कि यह मंत्री और सदस्य के बीच की बात नहीं है, उन की बात जायज हो सकती हैं, लेकिन टाइम तो सरकार को देना है । हम को रिलेटिव इम्पार्टेन्स देखना होता है कि किस को टाइम देना हैं और किस को नहीं देना है । इस के लिये भी नियम हैं ।

I have to give the time according to the rules. See the rules first. (*Interruptions*).

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर सदन के पास समय नहीं है, बिजिनेस ज्यादा हैं तो वह अलग चीज है, लेकिन यह कहना कि शर्तें पूरी होती हैं या नहीं, यह ठीक नहीं हैं ।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): My hon. friend, Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra, himself has said that it is on a matter of procedure. None of us is, at the moment, going into the merits of the case. Personally, for that matter, I think there are matters of much greater importance and priority for the country than this particular thing....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: That is a matter of opinion.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Yes; that is a matter of opinion. The Minister, in his statement just now, has said that Governments of the opinion that there is no basis, whatsoever, for these allegations. That is what he has said in front of you. I can understand—I may not agree with him but I can understand—if logically he said that since Government was perfectly certain or sure in its own mind that there was no basis, they did not consider a discussion necessary. But, having said that there is no basis, then he says, 'The Member must supply us with further information and evidence before we make up our mind'...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. It is self-contradictory.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: That is definitely contradictory. Therefore, I would also like to know that this should not become a precedent. That is all we are concerned with. There are so many notices given and so many motions which are on the list of No-Day-Yet-Named motions and if before they are accommodated in the List of Business, the movers and proposers of those motions are required to supply additional information and evidence before they can be taken up, I think it is a very dangerous precedent.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I would only say this. I would have never said that, but for the fact that this motion is being raked up over and over again, we can only say that there is no basis for the motion....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Then, why are you asking him for basis? If you say, 'There is no basis', there is no basis (*Interruptions*).

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: Therefore, I said that there is ample other business that was already accommodated for you and we have no time for this.... (*Interruptions*). We have already admitted another motion for this week....

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): The hon. Minister seems to have written a letter to Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu after the admission of the motion by you and its publication in the Bulletin. In that letter he has stated that no discussion in the House could be agreed to in the absence of essential particulars as required under the normal practice.... (*Interruptions*).

Once a motion has been given notice of, admitted by you and has been published in the Bulletin, then the Minister comes forward that he has written a letter to Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu—perhaps in his personal capacity as there has been so much correspondence going on between them—wherein he has said that no discussion should be agreed to in the House in the absence of essential particulars as required under the normal practice.

I do not think there is any provision in the Rules of Procedure wherein the Minister could ask the Member to give the particulars and the background of the discussion before a discussion can be taken up in the House. If the Speaker asks for them, that is a different matter. I do not think the Minister has got any prerogative to call upon or ask the Member to furnish the particulars before starting a discussion. It is for you to decide.

The second thing that want to submit is: Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has given many notices of motions under this particular Rule. It is not for the Minister to choose one of the motions and foist it in the name of Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu for discussion in the House. It is highly objectionable. It is for you and the Member to decide, and, not for the Minister, to choose which of the motions should be discussed in the House or not.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Further, the Minister was heard to say, 'I have written to you two letters. You first reply to those letters before I consider giving any time'. I think a prece-

[Shri Piloo Mody]

dent is being set which is going to vitiate the entire procedure of parliamentary democracy and, with all deference to you, I do not quite understand why you should even permit this particular thing to drag on. It is quite obvious that the Minister is in the wrong and he should be reprimanded. if you do not allow a privilege against him. There is no public spanking here. Otherwise, he should be publicly spanked and told that he should not indulge in this sort of activities with which he tried to browbeat the Opposition.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I regret to say that what the hon. Minister said is not quite correct.

On the 11th of November I have given this motion on Maruti Ltd. because for the last six months we have been reading in the Press all sorts of things which are not complimentary....

MR. SPEAKER: Now, please come to your point. Please do not make a speech.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We wanted to clear it once for all on the floor of the House I am quite sure the Government is competent to defend itself. Then, Mr. Raj Bahadur, *suo motu* and even without consulting me, put my name on the motion of flood and cyclone.... (*Interruptions*) Sir, my motion was scrutinised by your goodself and it was admitted and put down in the list. Now it is upto the Minister to find a time if they feel that this will not create any harassment. If they have any skeletons in the cab-board, then they need not allow the discussion. I have replied to each and every letter of the Minister.

So. what I want to say is that if this discussion is not allowed, then the whole country will feel and think that there is a lot of skeletons in the Maruti Ltd. and that is why the Government is resisting a discussion on the floor of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: So far as the procedure is concerned, it is for the Government to find time for that. The Member says something; he wants to know what the basis is. he wants to know some precise information. It is not my concern.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Why not, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: So far as this motion is concerned, along with others this was there; it is for the Minister to find time, among others.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : टाइम का सवाल हैं तो हम 23 दिसम्बर को बैठने का फैसला कर सकते हैं। टाइम तो ढूंढा जा सकता है। लेकिन मंत्री महोदय को यह अधिकार कैसे दे सकते हैं कि वह कौन सा मोशन चर्चा के लिये लाएं और कौन सा न लाएं। यह तो आपको तय करना है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुश्किल बात यह है कि the Minister has to find time.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: There should not be any misinterpretation of the rule to go into the record, Sir. I was not favoured with a copy of this letter earlier but now Mr. Bosu has given me a copy of this letter. In it was have been told: "No discussion in the House could be agreed to in the absence of essential particulars required under the normal practice followed in fixing such discussion. "I say that our rules do not provide for any such thing as this. I don't know where this 'normal practice' is found in our rules. We have got Rule 184 and Rule 189. Conditions of admissibility of Motions are laid down there. Rule 189 says clearly that it is the Speaker who shall decide whether a motion or any part thereof is or is not admissible under the rules. That is all what I wish to submit.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You can admit the motion.

MR. SPEAKER: So far as the Speaker's part is concerned, you should know this. We cleared all of them. Now, what happens after that is another thing. It is for

the Minister. It is for the Minister to fix the time for that. I have already said so.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Rule 190 says that the Speaker may, after considering the state of business in the House and in consultation with the Leader of the House, allot a day or days or part of a day for the discussion of any such motion. It is not for the Minister, it is for the Speaker to fix time under Rule 190.

MR. SPEAKER: It is for all of us to find time. Consultation does not mean that I should do it one-sided. It is for him to do it and he has been doing it all right.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The Chair may make it unambiguously clear by saying that time has to be found by the Government and that there is no question of Government exercising any kind of control or check. Only that will satisfy us.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already told you. It is for the Government to find time. I am not shutting anything.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Members' right must also be protected by the Chair. You should find time for that. This is a duty cast upon the Chair, I believe.

MR. SPEAKER: So far as the motion is concerned, I have cleared it. So far as the hon. Minister's part is concerned, it is for him....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Leaving aside this controversial issue, I am asking you to pronounce your judgment on the procedural aspect so that in future we shall have no difficulty.

MR. SPEAKER: This is what I am doing; on the procedural aspect, the Speaker has held it in order, and now it is for the hon. Minister to find time....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The second provision in the rule is that the Speaker in consultation with the Leader of the House has to find time for this, half a day or a day or any part of a day. That is the protection that we want.

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I am asking him, namely when he will find time.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: If they lay down this proposition, then I should think that they would be....

MR. SPEAKER: There are so many motions. I have to pass them on to the hon. Minister in order to find time for them, and let me know what time he has found for them, and when I know it, I shall inform the House.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The difficulty is.....

MR. SPEAKER: There is not just one motion; there are about forty to fifty motions. Why should I be particular only about one motion? He should find time for all the motions.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want a ruling from you ...

MR. SPEAKER: My ruling is very much clear.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East): We want to seek one clarification from you The Minister's duty is to find time. But here in the letter he says that this motion has not got any substantial points. On that ground, can the hon. Minister refuse a discussion on the motion?

SHRI PILOO MODY: Why are you afraid of reprimanding him?...

MR. SPEAKER: He may be in the process of finding time.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: Out of 15 motions, I have found time for about eight motions including the discussion on the CIA, the STC and so on.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU I want a ruling from you, Sir

MR SPEAKER Now, Secretary to read out message from Rajya Sabha

SECRETARY Sir, I have to report the following messages

SHRI PILOO MODY Kindly ask the Secretary to sit down We have not finished with that point yet I am not quite clear in my mind whether Government are going to find time or not I want a clarification on that

MR SPEAKER I cannot try to answer on behalf of the Government

SHRI PILOO MODY My submission is that if the Government has to find time it does not also imply that it may not find time It has to find the time This is quite specific Let it be on record Since you would not be giving the ruling specifically I have to make it clear

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA If Government do not find time, then it would mean that Government are making a Christmas gift to its opponents

MR SPEAKER The hon Minister has the discretion to find time for it

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Was he justified in writing that letter demanding that I should give additional points? Was he or was he not? Kindly give your ruling on this

MR SPEAKER I am not sure about it So far as my part is concerned I have cleared it

SHRI PILOO MODY I hope you realise what you are doing to parliamentary procedure

MR SPEAKER The hon Minister says that he is wrong Where am I in says that he is wrong Where am I in between?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU They have got many skeletons in the cup-board in regard to Maruti Ltd That is why they are not prepared for a discussion.

12.45 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY Sir I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha —

(i) I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 14th December 1972, has passed the enclosed motion referring the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 1972 to a Joint Committee of the Houses and to request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha in the said motion and the names of the Members of the Lok Sabha to be appointed to the said Joint Committee may be communicated to this House

Motion

That the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members 15 members from this House namely —

1 Shri Sasankasekhar Sanyal
2 Shri M Ruthnaswamy
3 Shri Virendra Kumar Sakhalecha
4 Shri R Sahai
5 Shri Uday Prasad
6 Shri Nageshwar Prasad Shahi
7 Shri Syed Hussain
8 Shri Anand Narain Mulla
9 Shri Vithal Gadgil
10 Shrimati Sumitra G Kulkarni
11 Shri Syed Ahmed
12 Shri M Srinivasa Reddy
13 Shri V V Swaminathan
14 Shri Shyam Lal Yadav
15 Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha

and 30 members from the Lok Sabha;

that in order to constitute a meeting of got many skeltons in the cup board in one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee,

that in other respects, the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Select Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Chairman may make;

that the committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the last week of the Winter Session (1973) of the Rajya Sabha; and

that this House recommends to the Lok Sabha that the Lok Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by the Lok Sabha to the Joint Committee"

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 14th December, 1972, agreed without any amendment to the Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill, 1972, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 11th December, 1972."

(iii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the code of Criminal Procedure Bill, 1972, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 13th December 1972."

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE BILL

As passed by the Rajya Sabha

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Code of Criminal Procedure Bill, 1972, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Fifty-seventh Report.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakuram): I beg to present the Fifty-seventh Report of the Public Accounts Committee regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Sixth Report relating to Delhi Milk Scheme.

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

Fifth Report.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): I beg to present the Fifth Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

श्री अम्बेश (फिरोजाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । आप ने मुझे बोलने के लिये बुलाया, लेकिन उसके बाद मुझे बोलने का समय नहीं मिला । आप किसी सदस्य को बुलायें और उस को समय न मिले, इस बारे में आप का क्या रूलिंग हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य जरा ठहर जायें ।

DELHI SCHOOL EDUCATION BILL

(i) Report of Joint Committee.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): I beg to present the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for better organisation and development of school education in the Union territory of Delhi and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

(ii) Evidence.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the evidence given before the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for better organisation and development of school education in the Union territory of Delhi and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

ADVOCATES (AMENDMENT) Bill

(i) Report of Joint Committee.

SHRI MOHAMMAD TAHIR (Purnea): I lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Advocates Act, 1961.

(ii) Evidence.

SHRI MOHAMMAD TAHIR I lay on the Table a copy of the evidence before the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Advocates Act, 1961

12.47 hrs.

NATIONAL LIBRARY BILL*

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV) On behalf of Prof S Nurul Hasan, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the administration of the National Library and certain other connected matters

MR SPEAKER The question is

'That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the administration of the National Library and certain other connected matters"

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI D P YADAV I introduce the Bill

CUSTOMS, GOLD (CONTROL) AND CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH) I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Customs Act, 1962, the Gold Control Act, 1968 and the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944

MR SPEAKER The question is

'That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Customs Act, 1962, the Gold Control Act, 1968, and the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944"

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI K R GANESH I introduce† the Bill

LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS (ALTERATION OF NAME) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K C PANT) I move for leave to introduce a Bill to alter the name of the Union territory of the Laccadive Minicoy and Amindivi Islands

MR SPEAKER The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to alter the name of the Union territory of the Laccadive Minicoy and Amindivi Islands".

The motion was adopted

SHRI K C PANT I introduce† the Bill

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12 48 hrs.

MULKI RULES BILL'

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for certain amendments to the Mulki Rules so as to limit their operation, for the validation of certain appointments and for the repeal in a phased manner, of the said Rules and for matters connected therewith

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*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 18th December, 1972.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for certain amendments to the Mulki Rules so as to limit their operation, for the validation of certain appointments and for the repeal in a phased manner, of the said rules and for matters connected therewith".

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar): On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Some members have given me advance notice of their intention to oppose introduction—Shri Samar Mukherjee, Shri Viswanathan, Shri Somnath Chatterjee and Shri Piloo Mody.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: I have also written to you. It is on the competence of the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I have also written to you. Before we consider introduction, there is an extraordinary situation in Andhra Pradesh. In view of that, how do they intend to proceed with the Bill? They have declared non-co-operation and there is a parallel authority emerging there....

MR. SPEAKER: That is a separate matter.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): On a point of order re: procedure. The subject-matter of this Bill falls under art. 16(3) of the Constitution which refers not to a part of a State but to a State as a whole. In the Supreme Court judgment in the case of A. V. S. Narasimha Rao *vs.* State of Andhra delivered on 28th March 1969, it was categorically stated that art. 16(3) refers to a State as a whole and not to a part thereof. The point is, changes in article 16(3) of the Constitution refer to the State as a whole and not a part. The Supreme Court's judgment, delivered on 20th March, 1969, clarifies the position. Again, if any changes are to be made, no changes are permissible under article 35(a) of the Constitution. Any change in article 16(3) can be introduced only through article 35(a). In the text of the Bill, no reference has been made to this extent, and therefore, I challenge the very legislative competence of this Parliament to introduce this Bill.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: Sir, I support Prof. Madhu Dandavate. He has already mentioned the articles of the Constitution. The hon. Minister should have known what is meant by article 35(a). Unfortunately, he has not mentioned anything. Unless that is done, this is likely to be struck down by the courts. That is the difficulty.

MR. SPEAKER: He has raised the same point of order which has already been raised. Why are you repeating it?

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: Already, the Employment Act has been passed by this House in 1967, and that was struck down by the Supreme Court. Again, the hon. Minister has come with a doubtful legislation. We will suffer; Telengana has already suffered and we are going to suffer by this, and the attitude of the Government is only to delay the matters: they are not interested in the solution of the problem. That is my submission. If the House allows the Minister to introduce this Bill, everything will be frustrated. That is my submission.

SHRI S. B. GIRI (Warangal): Sir, you might have seen from the newspapers that eight Ministers from the Andhra Pradesh region have resigned. (*Interruptions*). I am raising a point of order. Eight Ministers belonging to the Andhra region have resigned, asking for a separate Andhra State. The Deputy Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Mr. V. V. Subba Reddy, has demanded a separate State and he has resigned from the ministry. Under the

[Shri S Giri]

present circumstances, and the present situation, may I know whether this Mill is going to help the people of Andhra Pradesh or Telengana.

MR SPEAKER: That is not a point of order.

DR G S MELKOTE (Hyderabad) Under rule 72 of the Rules of Procedure, I raise the point of order, whether this House has the legislative competence to introduce this Bill The point is, under what article of the Constitution are they going to introduce this Bill here, what is the amendment that they are bringing in, and under what enactment

Secondly, since the question has been raised by Prof Dandavate and also Mr M Satyanarayan Rao, whose arguments I support may I request you to call the Attroney General to come here and give his views as to what is the competence of this Gov ernment to introduce this Bill Then the Parliament will know whether it can be introduced or not I want the Attorney General to come here and give his opin-ion on this matter

SHRI MALLIKARJUN (Medak) Sir is it advisable for the Government to intro duce this Bill? Mr Speaker—

MR SPEAKER I have not called you Please sit down Not a word will go on record when I have not called you You must know it I have not called you You must know the procedure You are mak ing a speech after coming forward, moving forward Will you please sit down?

SHRI B N. REDDY (Niryalguda): I request you not to allow the Minister to introduce this Bill, because, at this critical stage, this Bill strikes at the very foundation and the integrity of the State of Andhra Pradesh, especialy when there are regional claims and passions Already, the draft Bill puts the entire State into regional fights and claims. So, I request yon not to allow him to introduce this Bill.

MR SPEAKER: You make a request to him not to move it.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN. My humble submission in this august House is to introduce a Bill to effect the creation of a separate Telengana State, when there is bilateral demand for bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh State Unilaterally, we have in Telengana demanded for bifurcation of State and lost 350 lives Why do you want to take 700 lives in Andhra Region? Yesterday in the Vijayawada meeting, a resolution was adopted for division The Andhra M Ps sent a telegram that they are going to abide by the decision in Vijayawada, they passed a resolution de manding a separate Andhra State With all that I invoke our esteemed Prime Minister whose dynamic leadership is known not only nationally but also inter nationally I pray to her in this august House to introduce a Bill effecting the creation of a separate Telengana State

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (How rah) This is the most unwise act on the part of the Government to introduce this Bill at this stage in this form. This Bill incorporates the award given by the Prime Minister and that award does not help the integration but it helps regionalism grow further, the results are already quite evi dent (*Interruptions*) Those who are not interested in the integrity of the State should not be given a handle by this Bill to take the issue to such a stage where the entire State is going to be divided and partitioned Already the slogan is ther that there should be a separate Andhra State and a separate Telengana State It was on the basis of the linguistic States that Andhra State was constituted It is the basic fundamental democratic principle that the States of the other languages have grown and developed It was on that prin-ciple that Andhra also came into existence The proposals made in this Bill, the five point award does not help the integration of services at all levels It retains regiona-lism at a certain level and helps further intensification of the outlook of regionalism. That is why everybody is discontent-ed. Those who are for a separate Telenga-na are discontent and those who want integration of Andhra are also discontented. The main reasons is that the Government of India reason is that to provide jobs

for all. The main factor behind this regionalism, one of the key factors, is economic. Unemployment is growing more and more and backward areas are not being sufficiently developed. If efforts are to be made to develop backward areas and provide jobs for all, it requires basic change in the entire policy of the Government. Otherwise patchwork will not solve the problems or help integration of Andhra. That is why I request the Government to withdraw this Bill and try to create some atmosphere where sober thinking will appear and introduce at least at this stage two to one proportion basis at all levels so that the integration process is started, commencing from below to the top, and Andhra may remain united. That is why I oppose the introduction of this Bill.

13 hrs.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): Sir, I rise to oppose the introduction of this Bill on constitutional and other grounds. In 1969 in the case of Narasimha Rao *vs* State of Andhra Pradesh, the Supreme Court struck down the Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act of 1957 and declared it unconstitutional on the ground that it cannot discriminate between citizens and citizens within the same State. In 1972, in the case State of Andhra Pradesh *vs.* Venkata Reddy, the Supreme Court has laid down that by virtue of article 35 (b), the Mulki Rules were not unconstitutional because it is only applicable in the erstwhile State of Hyderabad and there is no discrimination between citizens within the State.

If we are going to pass this Mulki Rules Bill, it will become a central Act and it will attract fundamental rights, particularly article 16(2), which says:

> "No citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, residence of any of them, be ineligible for, or discriminated against in respect of any employment or office under the State."

So, this Act also be struck down by the Supreme Court under this article like the 1957 Act about public employment. I would like to quote the resolution of the Telengana Regional Committee in this regard:

> "The Regional Committee is of the considered view that fresh parliamentary legislation is not necessary for the implementation of the aforesaid proposals. Mulki Rules can be implemented through executive orders. Experience of the past has shown that any legislation on the question of residential qualification for employment bristles with unpredictable legal difficulties in the context of constitutional provisions and it may actually defeat the purpose for which they are intended and continued. The Regional Committee is also conscious of the possibility of the eventual abrogation of Mulki Rules by courts as a result of defective and doubtful legislation. If the Government of India feels that fresh legislation is absolutely necessary for the implementation of the Mulki Rules, article 16(3) of the Constitution may be amended first enabling Parliament to pass legislation providing residential qualification for employment for a part of a State."

According to the judgment of the Superme Court in 1972, if the Mulki Rules are applicable to the erstwhile State of Hyderabad, it has its own repercussions. The same rules will be applied to the Marathwada region of Maharashtra and Karnataka region of Mysore, because they formed part of Hyderabad State before Andhra Pradesh was formed. Some may argue that the gentlemen's agreement between Andhra and Telengana in 1956 was only for a period of five years—I am saying it subject to correction.

This five-point formula announced by the Prime Minister is not acceptable to both Andhra and Telengana. Especially we find there is so much opposition from the people of Andhra region. Yesterday nine Ministers, including the Deputy Chief Minister, have resigned. Ministers, parliamentarians and legislators on both sides have asked for clarifications, certain assurances and amendments. In Andhra no office is working except that of the Ministers who have not resigned and that of the Secretaries. The situation there is very

[Shri G. Viswanathan]

serious. Yesterday, the President of the NGO's Association has been dismissed from service. I think it is going to have its repercussion in the Andhra region.

It was said that the five point formula was endorsed by the Andhra Cabinet the same evening. But we see different statements by different people, including Ministers, the very next day. It means that both the sides have not accepted this formula. Government had enough time but they missed the opportunity when they should have taken a quick decision.

I deplore the indecent haste with which the Bill is sought to be hustled through this House. The Centre has to carry both the regions with them. Otherwise, this Bill will cause conflagration in Andhra State. Some people seem to be of the opinion that this agitation is created by some landlords and frustrated politicians. If you think like that, you are living in a fool's paradise. Here I want to make it clear that I am not in favour of the division of Andhra Pradesh. It was with the sacrifice of Potti Sriramulu that Andhra was formed and Pandit Nehru inaugurated Visala Andhra. I do not want it to fall upon his daughter to divide the State. Hence, I want the government to take some time to consider this and that is why I oppose the introduction of this Bill.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): Until the Supreme Court invalidated the 1957 Act, the Mulki rules had not been in operation or in force since the formation of the Andhra State. The present situation has arisen because of the judgment of the Supreme Court. Under Article 35(a) of the Constitution the Mulki rules are in force and are continuing. I would like that Shri Mirdha to take note of this. In fact, it is a part of the fundamental rights chapter, namely, Part III of the Constitution. Therefore, this is a fundamental right under article 35 of the Constitution, and the beneficiaries of the Mulki rules want to enjoy them as a fundamental right. Now, as a result of the Supreme Court judgment and the invalidation of the 1957 Act, it has become so to say a part of the fundamental rights of certain sections of the people until Parliament makes a proper law.

Now I wish to draw your kind attention to the provisions of the Bill. Apart from legislative competence, what is sought to be introduced by this Bill comes within the mischief of article 16 of the Constitution read with article 35. We do not want to be a party to a legislation which cannot stand the test of judicial scrutiny. I am not here at the moment on the political aspect of the Bill. I am purely on the legal aspect. Clause 3(3) of the Bill provides for validation of certain appointments which had been made contrary to the Mulki Rules. Clause 4 also deals with validation of certain appointments which are contrary to Mulki rules, with retrospective effect. That is important. Clause 3(3) and clause 4 seek to validate with retrospective effect those appointments which have been made contrary to Mulki Rules. Now, according to the Supreme Court judgment, the Mulki Rules are operative till today and will continue to do so until they are properly repealed.

During the period when Mulki Rules have remained in force and which are deemed to be a fundamental right under article 35 read with article 16(3), how can those Rules be ignored with retrospective effect under clause 3(3)? That is a very important point I would request the hon. Minister to consider. Although the Mulki Rules are in force and have got the sanction of article 16(3) and article 35, even then Parliament is being asked to ignore them with retrospective effect. This will not stand the test of scrutiny.

Then, kindly see clause 3(1). One could have understood that the Mulki Rules are being repealed with retrospective effect. That is not being done. Clause 5 says that the Mulki Rules will be repealed in a phased manner. Clauses 5, 6 and 7 make it very clear that they are not being repealed with retrospective effect. Therefore, during the period when the Mulki Rules would be deemd to be in force, how can you

ignore them for the purpose of giving retrospective effect? The Parliament can make a retrospective legislation if there are constitutional impediments or legal impediments. They must get rid of those impediments, by a proper law. Then, you can made them with retrospective effect. Without getting rid of the impediments, that is, the Mulki Rules and keeping them alive, the Parliament is seeking to pass a legislation which will amount to ignoring the Mulki Rules and will go against provisions of article 16(3) and article 35 of the Constitution and this will be declared as bad.

The power has been given to Parliament under article 16(3) to make a law prescribing any requirement as to the residence, etc Therefore, if you want to make a law under article 16(3), that law has only to provide for certain requirement in regard to residence. Article 16(2) will not be applicable if the Parliament makes a law prescribing certain residential requirement. This Bill does not seek to prescribe any residential requirement at all. It does not come withi narticle 16(3) at all. It does not come within article 16(3) at Bill does not at all come under article 16(3) to lay down any requirement in regard to residence.

This Bill seeks to invalidate something which the Supreme Court has said valid or validate something which the Supreme Court has said invalid, without avoiding the causes which have caused invalidation. Therefore, apart from these defects, the Parliament, as the Constitution stands today, has not got the power to do anything under aricle 16(3) except to prescribe the residential requirement which this Bill does not seek to do.

With these words, I submit, let the Bill be withdrawn and let them give their thought to it. It is not a constitutional amendment. This will not stand the test of scrutiny and, therefore, I am opposing the introduction of the Bill.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN (Madurai): Sir, I would request you to adjourn the House now for lunch and this will give time to the Government to consider the matter.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर): अध्यक्ष जी, इस पर चर्चा लम्बी चलेगी क्योंकि लीगल काम्पिटेन्स को चुनौती दी गई है। नियमों के अनुसार आप चाहे तो पूरी चर्चा का मौका दे सकते हैं। यदि आप पूरी चर्चा का मौका देंगे तो बहुत से सदस्य बोलना चाहेंगे, यह जल्दी खत्म होने वाला मामला नहीं है।

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Sir, I would like to have my say on the matter.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: My submission is that we may adjourn for lunch and on reassembling after lunch, we may take it up. This would give time for the Government to think over the matter, whether to move it or not.

MR. SPEAKER: Among those names which I have received to oppose the introduction, only yourself and Mr. Piloo Mody are left. There is no other name..

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You can allow a full discussion on this as the legal competence of the House has been challenged.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): Under rule 72, a full discussion can be allowed if the introduction of the Bill is opposed on Constitutional grounds. There is the procedure for that.

SHRI PILOO MODY: All that procedure can be contemplated after we nave had the chance of saying what we wanted to say.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: After Lunch, you can speak.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Swaminathan, I am sorry, your name is not here....

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: I do not want to speak, Sir, I was only suggesting that we might adjourn for lunch....

MR SPEAKER I have heard it You need not repeat it.

SHRI R D BHANDARE (Bombay Central) You can comply with our request, Sir After lunch, he can speak for sufficient time We can break for Lunch and after Lunch, he can have the floor of the whole House

MR SPEAKER I will listen to Mr Piloo Mody for three or four minutes I think he will take ..

SHRI PILOO MODY I will take two minutes

You have heard several points of order You have heard Constitutional arguments against the introduction of this Bill You have heard legal arguments I plead with you, Sir, to hear a couple of moral arguments also

Nobody in Andhra or in Telengana wants this Bill I do not know why the Central Government is so anxious to introduce it I have received a sheaf of telegrams which I am going to read to you

MR SPEAKER Everybody has received

SHRI PILOO MODY I will take two minutes

MR SPEAKER If it is a matter of detail

SHRI PILOO MODY As I said, Sir, I will take only two minutes

MR SPEAKER All right

SHRI PILOO MODY "Andhra Government indiscriminately enforcing internal security Act against peaceful Andhra State agitation leaders Please raise the issue in Parliament."

This telegram has been sent by no less a person than Mr Gouthu Latchanna and Mr Subbaraju, President and Secretary Andhra Kendra Karyacharana Samithi, who are considered to be reactionaries because they upheld this cause, and now we find that eight of their own Ministers ..

AN HON. MEMBER Nine.

SHRI PILOO MODY Now we find that nine of their own Ministers are also on the same side

This is another telegram

"Citizen lawyers and all intelligentsia of Andhra pray oppose introduction of Prime Minister's Bill on Mulki Rules. Andhras are denied fundamental rights in their own Capital People want separate Andhra State or integrated State without Mulki Rules Please take up our cause and save as from the autocracy of the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh"

This has been sent by Andhra Pradesh Bar Association Visakhapatnam

In view of intense agitation in Andhra Prime Minister should not introduce Speaker of Lok Sabha should not admit Leaders of Opposition should opopse Mulki Rules Bill—president Bar Association Eluru

'Tenali Bar Association rejects Prime Minister's five point formula Demands separate Andhra State—Secretary

MR SPEAKER Two minutes are over now

SHRI PILOO MODY I have not yet finished I will just finish

In view of the very large volume of public opinion that has been built up as a result of the tremendous strife that is going on in this area, I plead with you not to permit this Bill to be introduced not only on the grounds that it is not Constitutional, that it is against the law of the land, but also on the humanitarian grounds because if this Bill is introduced and if it is passed, I assure you that there will be a blood-bath not only in Andhra but also in Telangana Therefore, I appeal to you, for the benefit of the country and of all of us, not to allow this Bill to be introduced and to declare it *ultra vires*. I for one, will have to make my position quite clear that if you allow this Bill to be introduced, I will have to walk out of this House.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated-Anglo-Indians): I want to very briefly oppose the basic principle of this Bill.

I think basically it is a pernicious Bill in principle. I have always opposed the 'sons of the soil' movements because they are evil movements. What you are now in fact doing is sanctifying the 'sons of the soil' movement for a part of the State, not even for the whole State.

Now, the Government is entirely to blame for the present position that it is in. It has sown the wind of disintegration and now the country is reaping the whirlwind. Very few of the Members here now were there in the House when I alone in this House opposed the Bill and opposed the formation of Andhra Pradesh. I said, you were opening a pandora's box and you will have a multiplicity of the linguistic States. Even, I made prophetic statement that Andhra Pradesh in time will itself divide; and that is happening to-day. What are you doing now? You have got to stop it. This is an exercise not only in futility, it is an exercise in hypocrisy. Before there is further blood-bath, my submission to the Government is: let both these States go in peace. Otherwise, what you will get is that there will be similar movements. They are already ready-made—Vidharbha and Saurashtra. My respectful submission is: you have sown the wind, but, before the country reaps the whirlwind and more blood-bath, let these two States part in peace.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरा निवेदन है कि नियम के अनुसार अगर आप चाहें तो इस समय इस सवाल पर पूरी बहस का मौका दे सकते हैं। केवल जिन लोगों ने अपने नाम भेजे हैं उन्हीं को चर्चा में भाग लेने दिया जावे यह काफी नहीं होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस पर पन्द्रह, बीस आदमी तो बोल चुके हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप रूल 72 देख लें :

"....Provided that where a motion is opposed on the ground that the Bill initiates legislation outside the legislative competence of the House, the Speaker may permit a full discussion thereon."

इसके पहले कि आप मंत्री महोदय को बुलायें, जिन सदस्यों ने अपने नाम नहीं भेजे हैं उन को भी चर्चा में भाग लेने का मौका दें।

SHRI SHYAMANADAN MISHRA (Begusarai): I would like to make a very brief submission in this regard. Now, the question is: if the House thinks in its wisdom that it might lead to a blow-up and further conflagration, should not the House advise the Government whether they should come up with a measure of this kind? The atmosphere is completely surcharged in that State and there are indications that probably the situation might become even worse. In that situation, it is our advice that the Government....

MR. SPEAKER: I am asking them if they want time to think it over.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Where is the hon. Prime Minister when such an important matter is being discussed?

SHRI SHYAMANANDAN MISHRA: I am of the opinion that the Government will be well-advised to do a little more of political and humane engineering before it comes up with any measure on this subject. That is my humble submission.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We do it after lunch.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN (Madras South): Many Members of Andhra Pradesh are here and we would like to hear their views also.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon): On a point of order, Sir..(*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER Now we adjourn for lunch to meet at 2-30.

13.25 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till thirty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re assembled after Lunch at thirty three minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MULKI RULES BILL—*contd*

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU **

MR SPEAKER Not a word will go on record You should not get up every time without my permission Shri Vajpayee

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि आपने इस विषय पर इसी स्तर पर चर्चा करने का मौका दे दिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय अभी नही दिया है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी आप सुन ले और शायद उसके बाद आप दे दें ।

MR SPEAKER I wanted to listen to the Minister first

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी मेरा निवेदन यह है कि इस बात की चुनौती दी गई है कि यह सदन इस तरह का विधेयक पास कर सकता है या नही ? अनेक सदस्यो ने यह आशंका प्रकट की है कि इस विधेयक को अगर अदालत मे चुनौती दी गई तो इसे अवैध घोषित कर दिया जाएगा । नियमो के अनुसार जब इस प्रकार का मुद्दा आपके सामने पेश हो तो आप सदन को पूरी चर्चा का मौका दे सकते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे यह कहने के लिए विवश होना पड रहा है कि इस विधेयक को लाने मे बडी जल्दबाजी से काम लिया गया है । पहले आज की कार्य सूची मे इस विधेयक को पेश किए जाने का समावेश नही था । एक दूसरी कार्य सूची निकाली गई जिसमें 12ए के अन्तर्गत विधेयक को पेश किया जा रहा है । पहले यह विधेयक श्री राज बहादुर पेश करने वाले थे लेकिन इसे श्री मिश्रा ने पेश किया है —

संसदीय कार्य तथा नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राजबहादुर) : उनकी अनुपस्थिति मे मैंने दस्तखत कर दिए थे ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी . आप भी जल्दी मे दस्तखत कर देते है और पीछे मुश्किल हो जाती है ।

मेरा यह निवेदन है कि उच्चतम न्यायालय ने ए० वी० एम० नरसिंह राव और अन्य बनाम आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य और अन्य मे 28 मार्च 1969 के अपने निर्णय मे यह अभिनिर्धारित किया कि लोक नियोजन (निवास के बारे मे अपेक्षा) अधिनियम, 1957 की धारा 3 जहा तक वह तेलंगाना क्षेत्र से सम्बन्धित है, असंवधानिक है किन्तु न्यायालय ने अधिनियम के अन्य उपबन्धो की विधिमान्यता के बारे मे, जिन में मूल नियमो के निरसन से सम्बन्धित धारा 2 भी सम्मिलित है, कोई मत प्रकट नही किया । स्वय मंत्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य में आगे बताया है कि 2 को धारा 3 से पृथक

**Not recorded

नहीं किया जा सकता । धारा 3 उनके द्वारा पहले ही शक्ति बाह्य घोषित की गई थी ।

मेरा निवेदन है कि इस मामले पर अभी सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने टुकड़ो मे विचार किया है पूरी तरह से विचार नही किया और परस्पर विरोधी निर्णय हुए है । मै चाहता हू कि सरकार को इस विधेयक को पेश करने से पहले एटर्नी जनरल की इस बारे मे राय ले लेनी चाहिए थी । मै जानना चाहता हू कि क्या उनकी राय ली गई है और क्या उनका मत यह है कि इस विधेयक को अगर अदालत मे चुनौती दी गई तो अदालत का फैसला इसे संवैधानिक घोषित करेगा ? अगर एटर्नी जनरल की राय नही ली गई है तो मेरा निवेदन है कि उनको इस विधेयक पर अपनी राय देने के लिए सदन मे बुलाया जा सकता है । अगर उनकी राय ले ली गई है तो मंत्री महोदय बताए कि वह राय क्या है । आज तक जो आध्र के उच्च न्यायालय और सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने निर्णय दिए है उनको देखने से इस बात की पूरी सम्भावना है कि यह विधेयक भेदभाव के आधार पर, मूलभूत अधिकारो के प्रतिकूल जाने के आधार पर अदालत द्वारा अवैध घोषित किया जा सकता है । हम नही चाहते हैं कि यह सदन कोई ऐसी कार्रवाई करे, ऐसा विधेयक स्वीकार करे जिस की वैधता के सम्बन्ध में सन्देह हो । इस वास्ते हम सदस्य यह चाहते है कि एटर्नी जनरल को अपनी राय देने के लिए सदन मे बुलाया जाए ।

दूसरे पहलू पर प्रकाश डाला जा चुका है । इस तरह का विधेयक लाने से पहले सभी सम्बन्धित पक्षों से सहमति प्राप्त कर लेना आवश्यक था । हम समझते थे कि इस तरह की सहमति प्राप्त कर ली गई है । लेकिन अब सत्तारूढ़ दल के अपने ही घर में जो विवाद पैदा हो गया है उसके प्रकाश में इस अवसर पर इसको आगे बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता नही है । मंत्री महोदय इसे वापिस ले लें, घर मे बैठकर चर्चा करें, सर्वसम्मति के आधार पर निर्णय लें और उसके बाद सदन के सामने विधेयक ले कर आएं जिसे अदालत मे भी चुनौती न दी जा सके ।

MR SPEAKER Now, the hon. Minister

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Ahpore) May I have a word, Sir?

MR SPEAKER. The hon Member had already spoken on this .

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I had spoken on this on the 21st of last month Much water has flowed down the river since then So please allow me

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA You want me to reply?

MR SPEAKER Did he have time to consult the Attorney-General? Have the Government consulted the Attorney General or not?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA We consulted the Law Ministry and they were involved at every stage in the drafting of this Bill, and all points raised by the hon Members were duly considered

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE What bout the Attorney-General?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA I cannot say anything about the Attorney General, but the Law Ministry which advises us on all these matters has been fully involved at every stage.

SHRI PILOO MODY. Scrap the Law Ministry

SHRI G VISWANATHAN: I am told that the Attorney-General had advised Government against this Bill. We want to know the position from the hon Minister.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: On the 21st of last month, when this matter came up in the form of a calling-attention-notice

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

I had made it quite clear that in our opinion any formula which was devised for maintaining the integrity of the Andhra Pradesh State which was acceptable to the various interests concerned would be something which we would all like, but I had made it clear that in order to do that, first of all, article 16 of the Constitution would have to be amended Article 16(3) says

> 'Nothing in this article shall prevent Parliament from making any law prescribing in regard to a class or classes of employment or appointment to an office under the Government of, or any local or other authority, within a State or Union territory, any requirement as to residence within that State or Union territory, prior to such employment or appointment"

I had made it clear that day that this clause dealt with prescribing requirements of residence within a state, not within a part of a State Therefore, if this Bill of the type they are seeking to introduce is not to run the risk of being invalidated—other members have laboured this point sufficiently—this must be preceded by a Bill amending art 16(3) so that Parliament is permitted to make a law prescribing requirements of residence within a state or part thereof Otherwise, there is every chance of this being struck down Therefore, it is impolitic from every point of view to seek to introduce such a Bill which runs this risk

I may just say this, though I do not think the Ministers will admit it After all, these things are done in a routine way A formula was devised and announced by Government To give it statutory form, the Law Ministry was asked to start drafting a Bill On that basis, it had gone on drafting it In the meantime, something else has happened there, which was not there at the time we discussed it last time here At that time, the demand for a separate Andhra State distinct from Telengana had not been raised, only the demand of the people of Telengana or some parties in Telengana was there.

SHRI S B GIRI It was the demand of the entire people

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA All right, the entire people Subsequent to that formula, what has happened is something which is also helpful to him—the other people also wanting a separate State

SHRI M SATYANARAYAN RAO: Helpful to the people, not to us

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA In the meantime, the Bill had gone on being drafted according to the formula announced at that time

Therefore, I would request Government to look into this matter very carefully not only on the ground that it may be held *ultra vires* art 16(3) but also on the ground that after all, the Bill seeks to incorporate a formula whose purpose was to keep the State intact prevent it from being bifurcated In the meantime, these developments have taken place which show that such a Bill will not be acceptable to anybody there—neither the Andhra portion nor the Telengana portion So, Government should seriously consider it before bringing it here

Finally, may I take this opportunity to offer a word of personal explanation? I have no hesitation in saying that I regret very much, that day when I spoke here inadvertently I used a certain word I am not talking about land reforms, of course, Shri Mody will not accept the existence of landlords I had said 'Khamma landlords' Many friends took offence, I understood later on, because of this, because this is the name of a certain caste I can assure you that I had no intention whatsoever to cast any reflection on any particular caste. Landlords are landlords, Khamma or non-Khamma

SHRI P VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) His was the most provocative statement That was one of the contributory causes for the situation that arose.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I did not know I was such a powerful person.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Not powerful, destructive

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: This was inadvertently used I had no intention of distinguishing landlords in this manner So I express my regret for it.

Shri Mody has read out a telegram from Latchanna. Now, I suppose he will say nobody can call him a reactionary

I would like to conclude on this note We will stand by the demand to keep the State integrated. I know if a separate Andhra State is formed—perhaps it will be—there will be another quarrel started, in which Shri Latchanna is one of the chief protagonists, as to which is going to be the capital, Kurnool or Guntur..

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: On a point of order. Now he is introducing another controversial matter and making matters worse. He is not helping the cause of an integrated State for which he speaks.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA These things have already been raised by friends there. I only get reports about them.

Anyway, I would request Government to look into this. Nobody here welcomes this Bill as it does not conform to the concrete situation outside as it has developed now They should consider it very carefully and not do anything which may only worsen the situation.

SHRI S. B. GIRI *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER: You spoke already

SHRI S. B. GIRI: I did not speak.

MR. SPEAKER: What did you do at that time?

SHRI S. B. GIRI: I gave the information to this august House about the resignation of nine Ministers. I did not speak

MR. SPEAKER: You have already spoken. If the Bill is taken up, you can speak, but not now on the same point. Again you have got up.

SHRI S B. GIRI. I spoke at that time supporting the point of order. I did not speak about it I only gave information to the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I gave you a chance, and you have spoken, either supporting a point of order or otherwise

SHRI S. B GIRI. I have got my own opinion about the Bill. I have not spoken about it. Only two minutes, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is about the procedure; whether you can speak twice

SHRI S B. GIRI: I did not speak at all

MR. SPEAKER: What was it that you said at that time?

SHRI S. B. GIRI: I informed the House the nine Andhra Ministers have resigned That is all I said

MR SPEAKER. I am sorry I cannot allow you Anybody else who would like to speak?

SHRI G VISWANATHAN. We would like to know the views of the Andhra Members I am told that they have written to the Prime Minister asking for President's rule Let them clarify the position. Here is a copy of the letter sent to the Prime Minister, asking for President's rule, in reply to the statement of the Chief Minister on the Vijayawada meeting

MR. SPEAKER: Shri P. Narasimha Reddy. The Andhra people are hearing all the time the people who do not belong to Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI P NARASIMHA REDDY (Chittoor): I would only like to contradict one statement which my friend Shri Viswanathan made, namely, that M.Ps. from Andhra Pradesh have written a letter to the Prime Minister. Apart from that, I also

[Shri P. Narasimha Reddy]

feel that we should consider all the constitutional aspects of this Bill which have been raised on the floor of this House I do not know whether this aspects has been sufficiently and suitably considered at all levels in the Government Furthermore, as somebody has remarked, as the situation has materially changed, in view of the changed situation, I wonder whether this Bill serves the purpose, and that is an aspect which the Government should well examine They may take time to examine this matter and bring forward a proper Bill That is my submission

AN HON MEMBER Ask Mr Venkatasubbaiah to speak

MR SPEAKER He does not want to speak, and you are forcing him The Minister

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA Sir, two types of objections have been raised with respect to this Bill One is regarding the legislative competence of this House to deal with a Bill of this nature The other aspect of the argument is that the situation has materially changed and due to various other reasons this Bill should not be brought forward in this shape, but a different Bill which meets the aspirations of the people to a greater extent should be brought in The latter type of argument will not be very relevant at this stage They can be gone into—

SHRI PILOO MODY And to hell with the wishes of the people?

MR SPEAKER Mr Mody there should be some limit

SHRI PILOO MODY You should have made this remark instead of me.

MR SPEAKER: There should be a limit on every side

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA At this stage, only arguments or a legal nature can be brought forth That is what I said As regards the merits of the Bill, they can be gone into when we consider the Bill at a later stage. When the Bill is opposed at the introduction stage only the preliminary legal and constitutional aspects can be brought forward As regards the first aspect I should deal with it right now. As regards the other aspects, the merits of the Bill, they will be considered when it comes up for further consideration in greater detail and whatever arguments are brought forward by the hon Members, I shall try to reply to them

As regards, Parliament's right to pass a Bill of this nature, we have very seriously considered it, particularly after the judgment of the Supreme Court was given We have no doubt that this Parliament has the requisite powers under the Constitution to pass a law of this nature As the House would recall, a similar law was passed before also Because certain sections of that law were struck down by the Supreme Court, this new Bill is being brought forward before the House The Supreme Court judgment itself when it struck down certain provisions, said that it was for Parliament to deal with the matter

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Not in this manner (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA Manners can differ But the Supreme Court itself has said that it was for Parliament to consider the matter and in their opinion also we are not debarred from considering a Bill of this nature and that is what my submission is The Supreme Court has held the view that this House can consider a Bill of this nature and that is why we have brought forward the Bill

Something was mentioned about retrospective effect—whether the retrospective effect element introduced in this Bill is also constitutionally valid or not This point was also thoroughly considered and we that it could be done Parliament has the requisite legislative competence under article 35 of the Constitution in particular

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: While referring to the competence, there was also reference to article 16(3) and its scope.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: In particular attention may be invited to the concluding words of article 35(h): 'Until altered or repealed or amended by Parliament'. An argument has been advanced that the word "until" preludes Parliament from making a retrospective amendment of the Mulki Rules. This can be met by pointing out that similar wordings found in section 292 of the Government of India Act of 1935 corresponding to article 372 of the Constitution, were interpreted by the Federal Court as not prohibiting retrospective legislation.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Answer is being given on a point not raised.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: It was raised and in fact the provision of the Bill was quoted and it was argued that the provision which seeks to give retrospective effect was not legal. As regards the basic argument that retrospective effect cannot be given to certain provisions, I beg to say that we have very thoroughly considered all the points that have been raised by the hon. Members. They were before us all the time and the Law Ministry was consulted at every stage in framing this Bill. We have been fully advised that what we are doing is within the law and the limits of the Constitution and that this House is fully competent to discuss the Bill that is sought to be introduced.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप की इजाजत से यह प्रस्ताव पेश करना चाहता हूं कि इस विधेयक के कानूनी पहलुओं पर सलाह देने के लिए सदन में एटार्नी जनरल को बुलाया जाय ।

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobilli): The hon. Minister said that the power to approve this Bill stemmed from a stray sentence in the judgment. Of course, in the Supreme Court judgment it is said that it is for Parliament to do it. But in what context was it said? One of the arguments was that if Mulki Rules were to be upheld, that will be injurious to the interests of the Andhra region. In that context, the Supreme Court said, if there was any injustice for Andhra region, Parliament may look into it.

SHRI M SATYANARAYAN RAO: I want to know whether it is a fact that the present Attorney General has given the opinion that you cannot bring this Bill unless article 16(3) is amended.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: It is not a fact. I have already said that we have consulted the Law Ministry at every stage, but the Attorney General's opinion is not with us.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब मुझे आप यह प्रस्ताव पेश करने की इजाजत दें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: प्रस्ताव की क्या जरूरत है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : तो आप एटार्नी जनरल को बुलाने के लिए फैसला कर दीजिए तो प्रस्ताव की जरूरत नहीं रहेगी । अब यह बात साफ हो गई कि एटार्नी जनरल की राय ली नहीं गई है और इस सदन में यह भी कहा जा रहा है कि एटार्नी जनरल की राय इस बिल को पेश करने के खिलाफ है । तो ऐसे ही मौके होते है जब एटार्नी जनरल को बुलाया जाता है और उन की राय ली जाती है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि एटार्नी जनरल को बुलाना चाहिए और उन की राय ली जानी चाहिए ।

SHRI PILOO MODY: We have a provision in our rules by which we can resist the introduction of a Bill on the ground that it is unconstitutional Suppose the Government has come up with a Bill which is or which will be *ultra vires* of the Constitution and this is pointed out to them, who decides whether the Bill should be proceeded with

[Shri Piloo Mody]

or not? Or, is it merely a formality that we express our objection to it and then the majority rules it out and carries through with the Bill, till it is struck down in the Supreme Court some months hence? There must be some valid way of finding out at this point whether it can or cannot be proceeded with. Some legal opinion must be available other than the legal opinion of the Government as given to them by the Law Ministry.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: There is a precedent when the Attorney General was invited to give his views on the floor of the House. You should direct the Government to ask the Attorney General to come here and give his views.

DR. G. S. MELKOTE: Sir, I would like to read a few sentences from the Committee of Jurists' report on Telengana Safeguards, headed by Mr. Wanchoo:

> "The implications of the Supreme Court judgment being clear, the question now is whether or what provisions can be made which would make it possible to provide safeguards in the matter of public employment or appointment to the people of Telengana area of Andhra Pradesh in keeping with what had been going on since 21st March, 1969. We have already indicated that in view of the interpretation placed by the Supreme Court on article 16(3), it is no longer possible to make any law or rule prescribing residential qualification in a part of a State for appointments within that part. Any law or rule so made would be bad and would be liable to be struck down as *ultra vires* the Constitution."

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: The Attorney General was also a member of this Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: What precisely do you want, Dr. Melkote?

DR. G. S. MELKOTE: In the bill they are introducing, they have not indicated the Act under which they are introducing the Bill. Secondly, whatever they are doing is going to affect only part of a State and hence they cannot introduce the Bill in this form.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry, I will have to postpone the consideration for some time and satisfy myself on all the points. So, we will postpone the consideration of this item.

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15 hrs.

SICK TEXTILE UNDERTAKINGS (TAKING OVER OF MANAGEMENT) BILL—*Contd.*

MR. SPEAKER: We will now take up the next item, namely, the Sick Textile Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Bill. Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya will continue his speech.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Sir, in the list of business this Bill is mentioned as "Sick Textile Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Bill" instead of calling it "Sick" Textile Undertakings.

I would say that confusion has been sought to be created on this issue of nationalisation. While I was speaking on this Bill the other day, the Minister stated that Government had no intention of nationalising the textile industry as a whole. Yet, in the Statement of Objects of Reasons attached to the Bill it is mentioned that this legislation is pending nationalisation of such undertakings. So, I want a categorical answer on this point. Government are not certain as to what measures they should adopt in respect of this industry and, therefore, they are bringing forward this bill for the rehabilitation of the sick mills.

15.02 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Who is responsible for the present state of affairs of these sick mills? The management of these mills frittered away their assets, cheated the shareholders and even swallowed the money due to the workers in respect of provident fund. Crores of rupees are lying unrealised from the management, not only their contribution but also the contribution of the workers.

Coming to the provisions of the Bill, it is provided that the government will make a regular payment "of an amount to the extent of Rs. 30,000 per annum" to the owners of the sick mills to save these industrialists. I do not know what is the necessity for this payment.

Then, in clause 7(b) it is stated

> "all or any of the rights, privileges, obligations and liabilities accruing or arising herein before the said day shall remain suspended, or shall be enforceable with such adaptations and in such manner as may be specified in the notification."

This clearly means that any right, any privilege, as per the law to which the workers were entitled before the closure of the mills will be suspended by passing this Bill, that is, after taking over the management. This is a clear violation of the principles of natural justice and also the right of the workers.

Again, there is a provision in this Bill that the Government after taking over the management and the Custodian will be entrusted with all powers to manage these mills will be entitled to even retrench or not to give appointment to any employee whomsoever they like. Their only obligation will be that they will pay one month's pay as compensation. Here also, I want to make an emphatic protest against this sort of behaviour, this sort of attitude, of the Government after taking over the management of these concerns.

In the meantime, I know, some mills were taken over by the National Textile Corporation in Maharashtra and the workers of these mills were not given even the wages that the workers of other mills were getting. In regard to bonus also, I know, the minimum bonus was not given to the workers even after passing of the Minimum Bonus Act.

In this way, the other amenities which they are entitled to get are being denied to the workers of these taken-over mills So, while you are taking over the management and you are paying compensation to the owners, you are at the same time denying even the minimum privileges and rights which the workers are entitled to get as per the law of the land.

I know, in some cases, in Tamil Nadu, the workers had to fight to get even the benefits of the Factories Act. They were not paid over-time wages although they were asked to work overtime. They were not paid due wages for extra work done I am not against taking over the management of the mills. But why are you hiding the facts? On the one hand, you are saying that you have no intention to nationalise the textile industry, on the other hand, you are saying that, as a stepping stone to nationalisation, you are bringing forward this legislation. Because under the Industries Development and Regulation Act, you have limited powers, under this Bill, you are taking the powers to keep these mills under your management as long as you like. Why this double dealing? I say double-dealing in the sense that you are not straight-forward.

Coming to certain other aspects of the Bill, now you want rehabilitation of the industry. I know, in West Bengal, about the cost of the main raw material, that is, cotton, the mill-owners have to pay more than what the mill-owners of Gujarat and Maharashtra have to pay. Just like steel, I demand that price of raw cotton should be the same everywhere throughout India, so that the mills in any one State do not have to pay more than what the mills in other States pay.

Another aspect that I would like to point out is this I do not know whether you have got any idea about these mills. You have yourself stated here that 'in the meantime, the owners might fritter away all the assets'. I can tell you that the assets have already been frittered away and you have to start every thing anew. I do not know why you are providing for payment to these owners, why

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya]

you are saying that if so many spindles are there, you will pay them so much amount, if so many looms are there, you will pay them so much amount Why? All those firms had various sources for finance, they were taking money as loan and they have not paid any dividend to the shareholders and they have also swallowed the Provident Fund dues of the workers You must realise all these and then only think of paying any return to those owners

I will again appeal to the hon Minister that he must have a first hand knowledge of the situation and should not deny any right or privilege that the workers were enjoying before these mills were closed Those things should be continued as before and there should not be any retrenchment All the employees who were on the pay-rolls on the day the mills were closed should be taken back and all the emoluments and other privileges which they were getting should be restored to them

With these words I conclude

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा (इदौर)

श्रीमन्, जो बिल पेश किया गया है उसका मैं हृदय से समर्थन करता हू और माननीय मंत्री जी का आभार प्रकट करता हू । सेकेन्ड लोक सभा मे टेक्सटाइल इण्डस्ट्री के सम्बन्ध म जब चर्चा हुई थी तो माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ने मझे 15 मिनट का टाइम दिया था और आज के बदले हुए जमाने मे मैं आशा करता हू कि कम से कम 55 मिनट का समय जरूर दगे ।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER. How much time you want? 55 minutes? If you want to take the whole time of your Party, I have no objection That is a matter between you and your Party

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा चार घटे है ।

श्रीमन्, टेक्सटाइल इडस्ट्री देश की सबस पहली, पुरानी और बडी इडस्ट्री है । इसमे लगभग 3 अरब पेड-अप कैपिटल है, 1 करोड 80 लाख स्पिडल्स जिसमे काम करते है, दो लाख लम्स है और साढे सात लाख श्रमिक काम करते है । देश मे लगभग 60 करोड किलोग्राम स ज्यादा सूत बनता है । हमारे शासन को भी 1 अरब 30 करोड से ज्यादा एक्साइज ड्यटी यह इडस्ट्री देती है । इस टेक्सटाइल इडस्ट्री के ऊपर अभी तक किसी का ध्यान नही गया है जबकि इस इडस्ट्री ने लगाई हुई पूजी स सौ गुना ज्यादा कमाया है । अब यह नही कहा जा सकता कि इस इडस्ट्री मे जो लगाई हुई पूजी है वह किसी की है वह तो सारे राष्ट्र की हो चुकी है यह मानना चाहिए । यह इडस्ट्री केवल शोषण करने के लिए अभी तक चलती रही है । जब देश आजाद हुआ तब 300 मिले हिन्दुस्तान म थी और अब 664 से ज्यादा मिले हो गई है । लकिन इन सवा सौ वर्ष मे इस इडस्ट्री की तरफ ध्यान नही दिया गया है । पिछले टाइम जब यह इडस्ट्री बन्द होने लगी तो गवर्नमेन्ट ने कुछ मिलों को टेक-ओवर किया । टेक-ओवर करने पर उनको रिलीफ एक्ट के अनुसार चलाया

गया यानी मजदूरों को कम वेतन और कम महंगाई भत्ता दिया गया और कुछ को ठीक करके एम्प्लायर्स को लौटा दिया गया। लेकिन अब हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने जो एनाउन्समेन्ट किया है और जो इस बिल में रखा है कि जब तक इस इंडस्ट्री का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं होता इन मिलों को नया बनाने और उत्पादन देने के हिसाब से गवर्नमेन्ट अपने हाथ में रखेगी या वापिस लौटायेगी नहीं—यह एक स्वागत योग्य बात है जिसके लिए मैं धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं।

46 मिलें आप हाथ में लेने जा रहे हैं, हाथ में ली है उनमें लगभग 12 लाख के करीब स्पिंडल्स काम करते हैं, 60 हजार श्रमिक काम करते हैं और प्रति स्पिंडल 54 किलोग्राम सूत के हिसाब से लगभग 6 करोड़ किलोग्राम सूत इनमें पैदा होता है। लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह जो 12 लाख स्पिंडल्स इन 46 मिलों में हैं उनमें से आधे तो बन्द पड़े हैं यानी बन्द इस हालत में हुए कि जहां तक इन मिलों का शोषण करना था उतना एम्प्लायर्स ने कर लिया। शासन ने जब इन मिलों को हाथ में लिया तो उनको सिक मिल्स नहीं मुर्दा मिलें मिलीं। बाकी आधी मिलों के करीब 6 लाख स्पिंडल्स जो चल रहे हैं वह चल नहीं अंतिम सांस ले रहे हैं। वे कैसे चल रहे हैं उसका एक उदाहरण सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। एक मिल चल रही है और वह बराबर लास कर रही है लेकिन सचेत करने के बावजूद भी उसको चाहे जैसे चला रहे हैं। और वह चल कैसे रही है? सन 1966 में उस मिल ने 18,20,915 रुपये प्राविडेन्ट फंड का जमा नहीं कराया। 5 लाख 8 हजार ई० एस० आई० का जमा नहीं करवाया गया।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त (अलीपुर): कौन सी मिल है?

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा इन्दौर मालवा यूनाइटेड मिल्स। 1967 में 31 लाख प्राविडेन्ट फन्ड का जमा नहीं करवाया, 9 लाख 20 हजार ई० एस० आई० का जमा नहीं करवाया। 1969 में 50 लाख 53 हजार प्राविडेन्ट फंड का जमा नहीं करवाया और 15 लाख ई०एस०आई० का जमा नहीं करवाया तथा 12 लाख 11 हजार एलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड का जमा नहीं करवाया। पैसा मजदूरों का, पैसा सरकार का और शोषण करें प्राइवेट एम्पलायर्स। बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है कि ऐसी मिल जो चल रही है उसमें केवल प्राविडेन्ट फन्ड, ई०एस०आई० और इलेक्ट्रीसिटी बोर्ड का 1 करोड़ 46 लाख 90 हजार का बकाया है जो कि एम्प्लायर्स ने नहीं दिया है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि उसका जो नेट लाक है वह 96 लाख है जबकि एक करोड़ 46 लाख केवल मजदूरों का बकाया है। इसके साथ में आप देखें कि लायबिलिटी क्या है—4 करोड़ 55 लाख और उसके असेट्स हैं 2 करोड़ 57 लाख तथा नेट लास है 1 करोड़ 98 लाख। मैं

[श्री राम सिंह भाई वर्मा]

मानता हू कि जब इन्डस्ट्री की यह हालत हो तो गवर्नमेन्ट उसकी टेक-ओवर करती है और इस दृढ निश्चय के साथ कि हम वापिस नही लौटाएगे तो यह एक स्वागत करने लायक बात है। लेकिन इसके साथ मै निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि ऐसी 46 मिलो को चलाने के लिए आपने जो 10 करोड रुपए की राशि रखी है, वर्किंग कैपिटल, बय उससे 12 लाख स्पिडल्स का चला सकते है? मै समझता हू 10 करोड का वर्किंग कैपिटल, बहुत कम है। इन मिलो के पास कुछ नही है, उन्हे फिर से आपको खडा करना होगा।

आधुनिकीकरण के लिए आपने जो 17 करोड की राशि रखी है, उसके सम्बन्ध मे मैं कहना चाहता हू कि लगभग 6 लाख स्पिडल बन्द पडे हुए हैं और 6 लाख स्पिडल की हालत बहुत ही खराब है। हमारे शासन ने 1951 मे एक वर्किंग पार्टी टेक्सटाइल्स के लिए मुकरर की थी। उस वर्किंग पार्टी ने सारे देश की मिलो को जाच करने के बाद सन् 1952 मे रिपोर्ट दी थी। उसमे से मैं एक उद्धरण देना चाहता हू, वह सदन मे पढने लायक है। मैं मानता हू कि मंत्री महोदय को उस का पता नही है। उसमे लिखा हुआ है कि

"मिलो का नक्शा तथा जमावट हर प्रकार से बिल्कुल पुराने ढग की है। शुरूआत मे मशीनें जमाते समय खाते मे माल को इधर उधर व्यवस्थित ढग से लाने-ले जाने और श्रमिको के आने जाने की सुविधाओं का कतई ध्यान नही रखा गया। मिलो की इमारते भी बहुत बुरी हालत मे पाई गई, शायद जिन्हे पिछले 10–15 वर्षों में न तो दुरूस्त किया गया है और न उनकी पुताई हो ही गई मालूम देती है। खातों मे रोशनी के लिए लगाए गए उजारदान और खिडकियो के काच फूटे हुए थे या उन पर वर्षों से जमी धूल आदि मे वे काले हो गये थे। मशीनो के चलते हुए हिस्सो को ढकने के लिए और जालियो की व्यवस्था या तो की ही नहीं गई या वे गायब थी। मिलो की इमारत, शड कम्पाउन्ड आदि बाहर से ऐसे दिखाई देते थे मानो वे भतघर हो, उदास, निर्जीव, गन्दे मनहूस। इसी प्रकार उपरोक्त कारखानो के खातो के अन्दर की हालत भी बहुत असन्तोषजनक थी। और वे 19वी सदी मे डाली गई थी। इसलिए 19वी सदी की पुरानी मशीने ही यहा लगी हुई है। यद्यपि उस समय के बाद मशीनरी और उत्पादन के तरीके तेजी से बदल चुके है किन्तु यहा पर वे ही 19वी सदी की मशीनरी बिना कोई सुधार किए चली आ रही हैं। हमने मिलों मे जीर्ण इमारतें खराब हालत मे, पुरानी मशीनरी, बहुत खराब वर्किंग कन्डीशन, काम करने के गन्दे तरीके, असन्तोषजनक काम की स्थिति, असन्तुष्ट श्रमिक वर्ग, और अक्षम मैनेजमेन्ट पाया। (पन्ट 526)"

मैं समझता हू कि जो मिल्स की सारी हालत रख रहा हूं उसकी ओर मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान अवश्य जाएगा और वे समझेंगे

कि हमारे सामने क्या कठिनाइया आने वाली है। वर्किंग पार्टी ने सारी मशीनो की हालत और एक एक डिपार्टमैन्ट की हालत का उस रिपोर्ट में वर्णन किया है।

जहा तक कैश मुआवजा देने की बात है, इस बिल से ऐसा रक्खा गया है कि 1000 स्पिंडल्स पर 50 पैसे के हिसाब से और 100 लूम्स पर 1 रुपया के हिसाब से प्रति माह मुआवजा दिया जायेगा। जहा तक मुआवजे की बात है, मै एक मिल का उदाहरण देना चाहता हू। 1956 मे उस का पेड अप कैपिटल 31 लाख का था और इस मिल ने 10 रुपये के शेअर के ऊपर 150 रुपये के बोनस शेअर दिये और अपन पेड अप कैपिटल को बढ़ा कर 4 करोड से अधिक का कर लिया। जब उस न अपना पैड अप कैपिटल 31 लाख से बढा कर 4 करोड रुपये से ऊपर का कर लिया है तब उस को मुआवजा देने की बात कहा से आती है ? मैंने इस सम्बन्ध से अमडमेट दिये है कि अगर आप को देना ही है तो आप 1000 स्पिडल पर 5 पैसे दें और 100 लूम्स पर 10 पैसे दे। अगर कोई वैधानिक सवाल पैदा होता है तो इतना ही मुआवजा दे। इस से अधिक को मैं उचित नही समझता।

इस बिल म मजदूरो के जो कानून हैं वह स्थगित कर दिये गये है। एक तरफ तो आप शोषण करने वालों को मुआवजा दे रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ मेहनत करने वालो का वेतन और महगाई भत्ता काट रहे हैं। मेरे प्रदेश में मिल बन्द की गई। उस को बन्द करने के बाद हर एक मजदूर से 2 रुपये रोज के हिसाब से काट लिये गये। यानी 26 वर्किंग डेज के हिसाब के हर एक मजदूर के 52 रुपये महीने काट लिये गये।

इस के बाद मै यह निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि अने ही आप मिलो को अपने हाथ से लेते हैं लेकिन उन को चलाते कौन लोग हैं ? चलाते वही लोग हैं, उन्ही लोगो को आप ने नियुक्त किया है जिन्होने मिल मालिको से मिल कर मिलो की इतनी दुर्दशा की है। आप मिलो को लेते है, यह स्वागत योग्य है, हम इस मे पूरा पूरा सहयोग देना चाहते है, लेकिन इतना जरूर मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि आप जिस को कट्रोलर मुकर्रर करे उस को कम से कम मिल चलाने का तरीका तो मालूम होना चाहिये। एक ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटर वहा काम नही आ सकता। वहा काम वह आयेगा जिस को खरीदने-बेचने एव टेक्निकल ज्ञान हो, यह मालूम हो कि काटन को किस तरीके मे खरीदा जाता है या तैयार माल कैसे दूसरो को बेचा जाता है। उस को टेक्निकल योग्यता भी पूरी हो, प्रैक्टिकल एक्स्पीरिएस भी होना चाहिये। खाली किताबी योग्यता नही होनी चाहिये कि जा कर कालेज से प्रमाण-पत्र ल आये। मैंने देखा है कि आप की जो मिले आज चल रही हैं, जिस को आप न अपने हाथ मे लिया है, उन की भी बहुत बुरी दशा है। हमारे यहा की मिल को जब शासन ने अपने हाथ मे लिया था, जिस का नाम स्वदेशी काटन मिल है, उस की हालत मे आप को क्या बतलाऊं। मजदूरो को छः वर्ष से बोनस नही दिया गया है जब कि

[श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा]

यहां की दूसरी मिलों में लोगों को बोनस मिल रहा है, सारी सुविधायें मिल रही हैं। लेकिन जो मिल हमारे यहां है उस की मैं बात कर रहा हूं बैलैंस शीट मेरे पास है। उस में बतलाया गया है कि 1971 में उस की हालत क्या थी 42,32,650 रुपये प्राविडेंट फंड का जमा नहीं किया गया, ई० एस० आई० का 13,69,729 रुपये बाकी है। यह सब मिला कर 66,34,941 रुपये बनता है। मजदूरों का जिस से उस मिल का काम चलाया जा रहा है। 1966 से ले कर 1971 तक इस मिल ने जो लास किया है वह 1,30,54,897 रुपये तक का है।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हम पूरी तरह से सहयोग देने के लिये तैयार है, प्रोडक्शन, प्रोडक्टीविटी बढ़ाने के लिये तयार है, लेकिन इस इन्डस्ट्री में प्राइवेट सेक्टर में जो सुविधाएं मजदूरों को मिलती है कम से कम उतनी तो पब्लिक सेक्टर में मिले। इस के साथ ही यह भी आवश्यक है कि योग्य लोगों के हाथ से इन मिलों का चलाना चाहिये। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि वह इस मामले में जल्दी काम कर रहे हैं। लेकिन मेरा इस मामले में एक अमेंडमेंट है, आशा है आप मुझ को उस समय बोलने का अवसर देंगे, लेकिन इस बात का जरूर ध्यान रखा जाये कि यह इंडस्ट्री अनप्लैन्ड अनकंट्रोल्ड, अनबैलैन्स्ड और पूरी तरह से मिस-मैनेज्ड है।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): This Bill, apart from the details of its provisions which I shall come to a little later, represents in a way a new departure of State policy or Government policy. This is the first time that Government are entering into the consumer industries in this country on a big scale. Up till now, public sector, nationalisation and so on have by and large been restricted to heavy basic industries or industries of a strategic nature which are vital for the economy. We had been demanding and urging for many years that at least the production and distribution of those essential commodities which are vital for the day-to-day existence of our people, particularly, the lower income groups, should be taken over by the State. Pressure of certain circumstances which are described here in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, has compelled the Government to come forward with this piece of legislation to take over 46 mills. There are already a number of other textile mills which were taken over either by the National Textile Corporation or by State Governments and State corporations or by the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation. So by and large a big sector of the textile industry or a big segment of it not the major segment but a big or substantial segment of it is now coming into the public sector. I can only hope that this is or will be the precursor of similar action in respect of sugar, edible oils and essential drugs. If the public sector, during the course of the Fifth Plan, has the boldness and the vision to enter these fields also, then perhaps at least a part of the misery which the low income groups and the poorer sections of the people are suffering from at present due to the ever-increasing prices may be alleviated.

Although the statement of objects and reasons says that the ultimate goal is to subserve the interest of the general public by the augmentation of production and distribution at fair price of cheaper varieties of cloth—very laudable objective no doubt; we do not know how far we will succeed in achieving it; let us see—the selection of these 46 mills has been due to the fact that they have fallen sick, sickness being what is defined here in the Bill, according to the Minister. If they had not fallen sick in terms of this definition, they might still not have been taken over.

My friend, Shri Ramsinghbhai Verma, cited instances of two or three mills, to his knowledge, which are running—they have not yet put up a closure notice. You heard his description, the symptoms of the patients. I do not know to what degree these symptoms have to increase before the Minister will decide they are sick mills. They wait until everything is frittered away, all the money is looted, the owners run away with all the money, the mill closes down and people are rendered unemployed. Then only it is going to be a sick mill.

There is the classic case of the Lakshmiratan Cotton Mills, Kanpur. It was raised here. For three years no bonus was paid; lakhs of rupees being share of the workers' provident fund contribution have not been deposited, lakhs of rupees of ESI contribution have not been deposited by the management and Rs. 31 lakhs are due as arrears of income tax by the company. An investigation committee was set up sometime ago by the Central Government. It recommended that the mill should be taken over. But the State Government did not agree; they said 'we are going to conduct our own investigation'. Although the mill is formally still running, 5,000 spindles are idle, but according to the definition in this Bill, it is not a sick mill.

Then there is the case of he Saksaria Mills of Bombay which the Minister knows very well. The owners had run away with all the money; they were showing losses year after year. It was closed down and it was taken over. In two years, it was showing a profit of Rs. 94 lakhs. Thus nursed back to health, earning a profit of Rs. 94 lakhs, it was handed back to the same employers who had looted and ruined it. Again they started looting and fleecing it. Again it closed down, I do not know since when. Now it is in the list of sick mills in the Bill.

So, I must say that it is not really this high-sounding concern of yours for supplying the poorer sections of the community with cheaper cloth at fair price which really activated Government. These owners have been allowed over and over again to mismanage and loot these concerns and then they are taken over. This is the oldest, largest, and best-established industry in the country enjoying an entirely protected market with a huge potential as everybody requires cloth, there is no competition from imports. Yet this is an eloquent commentary on the way the capitalis system works, with Government giving them so many incentives, facilities, benefits and concessions paid for by the taxpayer with a completely protected domestic market. But they have reduced some of the best mills in the country to absolute junk by simple robbery, thievery and loot. Now they have reached a stage when they are being taken over. We welcome it, of course, but I want a categorical assurance from the Minister on the floor of the House that these mills will not at any stage in future be handed back to these same people who have ruined them.

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): Yes, not to anybody else.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Nowhere in the body of the Bill is there anything stated about this being the first step towards complete nationalisation. It is stated only in the statement of objects and *reasons*.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: And the long title.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Yes, and the long title. Nowhere in the provisions is there any finality or definiteness about the period for which the management is being taken over.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): There also, it did not say nationalisation, but "pending nationalisation."

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Pending nationalisation. It may pend for 50 years.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Yesterday I said in my speech that the earlier regulation was only for 15 years.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Mr Mishra when you reply, you make it very clear what the commitment is I find, for example, in West Bengal—he must know—in some of the mills which were lying closed, which have been taken over with the assistance of the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation, the Boards of Directors have been slightly reshuffled One or two new people have been brought in, but the majority of the directors remain the same people who are responsible for what has happened. This is not the proper way of setting about it

Other Members have also expressed their concern, and if this is going to be done, this whole thing will be reduced to a farce The consumers have been looted, and the cotton growers have been not looted but in some parts of the country certainly they have not got their dues

A very important point has been mentioned by my friend Shri Bhattacharyya, that without equalisation of cotton prices all over the country, the weaker mills, the smaller mills, mills which have got lesser or smaller resources in many cases have faced such difficulties regarding their raw materials supplies that they have had to be closed down also So, equalisation of cotton prices is very very important as has been done in the case of coal and steel Otherwise, the mills situated in those areas which are not cotton growing areas are always casualties And this is an unfair discrimination against them to the benefit of mills which are situated in the cotton-growing or near to the cotton-growing areas

Another point I want to raise is there seems to me to be—I do not know why—a great multiplicity of agencies visualised here There is the National Textile Corporation; there are textile corporations in various States There is the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation, and now, according to clauses 5(1) and 5(2) of the present Bill, these 46 mills after being taken over may be managed by either some individual custodians or by Government companies acting as custodians. So, we have got five or six types, even now, of management of these various textile mills which have been taken over I would like to know what is the thinking of the Government in this matter As far as steel is concerned they have thought of a holding company; one central, overall holding company which will regulate the production and operation of all the steel mills But here we are having five to six different agencies There is nothing to indicate here whether Government is thinking on the lines of a big textile holding company also for all these mills in the public sector

Then the definition of textiles under clause 2(e), I find, includes jute, "cotton, wool, jute, synthetic and artificial (man made) fibres" In that case, I would like to know from him whether they have in contemplation also to take over a whole number of sick jute mills which are lying closed There is nothing to indicate it, because the preamble and the Statement of Objects and Reasons talk about the supply of cheap cloth to poor people, but what about the jute mills which are lying closed?

Then there is the question of compensation My friend Mr Bhattacharyya mentioned in passing that Rs 30,000 per annum is to be paid for taking over the management As far as I read this financial memorandum it is Rs 30 000 per annum per mill It is not for all the 46 mills together—the amount of Rs 30,000 The amount will come to Rs 1,38,000 per annum, by way of so-called compensation now called more politely 'amount', for taking over the management This is nothing but gratis or bonus You may not give bonus to the workers but you are giving bonus to the people who run the mills, every year, not because their ownership is being taken away but only their management We are totally against this This is a further example of how taxpayer's money is used to pamper these people For modernisation and for providing working capital, common people like you and me will have to pay out of their pocket Rs 10.55 crores as working capital, Rs 17.06 crores for modernising these mills and Rs. 2 65 crores for recouping losses, because these mill have been

reduced to junk; every thing has been taken away and frittered away and ruined. For that now, we the tax payers of the country will have to pay these huge amounts. This kind of a thing is not very promising as far as the prospect of cheap cloth being provided to the people is concerned. All this will come into the pricing policy and we will be told that because of these huge investments which have now got to be met out of the national exchequer, it will not be possible to reduce the price of cloth. The very purpose of the Bill will be defeated. There is a provision in the Bill for giving cloth at cheap price to the poorer sections of the people and this will be defeated because of the heavy amount of compensation which has to be paid. This is only for taking over the management side. Later on if Mr. Mishra decided to nationalise them a much bigger dose of compensation amount will be prescribed and all these will go into the pricing policy. I would like to know from him how he will work out a policy which will permit cloth to be sold in the market at a cheap price to the vast majority of poor people.

I do not want to go into detail about the relief which is sought to be given to these mills after being taken over. I only want to reiterate with all the emphasis at my command what the speakers preceding me have said. The relief should not be at the cose of workers' amenities. Powers are given to the custodian to such an extent that even the application of the Industrial Disputes Act and the Minimum Wages Act may be witheld. That is the provision made in Schedule II so that even the Minimum Wages Act and the Industrial Disputes Act may no apply to some of these mills. Agreements which have been made or settlements or awards in force regarding the workers' condition may, also, if necessary, be cancelled or modified or something like that can be done. In these cases I do not see why the workers should be penalised. People who have ruined these mills are not being punished in any way. They are not going to be penalised. They are criminals who should be put in jail but far from it they are going to be given compensation; for having successfully looted and ruined the mills they are going to be given compensation and the tax payers have to provide the money to nurse these mills for health. People who are likely to be penalised are the workers who would be told; you should accept a cut in wage, no bonus for you, there will be reduction in your dearness allowance,—no Minimum Wages Act and no Industrial Disputes Act for you. Is this the way to Socialism? This is kind of nationalisation is only meant to repair the health of sick undertakings which the capitalisats have ruined and made the workers and the taxpayers pay for it. Because of that cloth cannot be sold cheaply. This inverted form of nationalisation is not going to achieve the purpose of the Government.

I would like the hon. Minister to refer to page 7. I have not been able to send an amendment because I did not have the time to do it. But I would request him to please consider this. The first line on page 7 refers to contract or agreement entered into before the take over in relation to such sick textile undertakings and says that if the Government is satisfied that it has been entered into in bad faith and is detrimental to the interests of the sick textile undertaking, it may make an order cancelling or varying the contract.... I request him to consider this. Because the technical formalities could not be completed there is no listed amendment from me. It should be 'in bad faith or is detrimental'. Otherwise, something may be found detrimental to the interests of the mills but one may say he did it in good faith. You have to prove bad faith as well as detriment to the industry. Otherwise, the contract subsists. An identical amendment was accepted at the time of taking over the IISCO by the minister concerned.

Finally about the interim management, I would reinforce what Mr. Ramsinghbhai said that pending the appointment of Custodians or whatever other form of management they are going to device, it is laid down that those people who have actually been in charge of the management up to the appointed day, they will continue to manage the mills. Even if it means some risk, I would suggest that this should not be permitted. Those people who have been associated all along

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

with the mismanagement of these mills should not be allowed to continue there for a single day. You may ask, where will we get the men overnight? At least honest people can be found who will hold the baby until you are able to finalise your arrangement. Don't allow the management to remain in the hands of the people who are guilty by every standard and who will utilise their positions to do further damage to the assets of these companies.

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK (Cuttack): Sir, I congratulate the Government on taking this very important step. If socialism means anything it is higher production and equitable distribution. On these two counts, the textile industry in this country has failed signally. The textile industrialists promised last year that they would export a greater volume of textile goods. But the performance in the 1st 10 months shows that the exports are running short by Rs. 11 crores. So, on their own promise they have failed. So far as internal consumption is concerned their failure is evident. There is short supply of medium and coarse cloth as a result of which consumers are put to great difficulty. So, on these two accounts, if not on any other account, the textile mills should have been taken over by Government. Not only these sick mills but the other textile mills also should be nationalised as a policy keeping this basic consumer industry in the hands of Government.

The reason for the signal failure of the textile mills is that most of them are old, out-dated and below standard. They have been making profits all these years, but they have never tried to the old machinery with new machinery. Some of the machinery are as old as the first world war and second world war, and they have never been renovated. So, it was necessary in the interests of the country's economy that the sick mills should have been taken over long ago. They have been taken over only now, which is belated justice. The other textile mills are going to be sick after some time. The record of the textile industry has been one of killing the hen which is laying the golden egg. It is necessary for Government to take over all textile mills and not allow the other textile mills which are now outside the purview of Government's action to fall sick.

Taking over the management of the sick mills is not entirely a new step for the government. Because, the National Textile Corporation has under its management 51 mills producing 526 million metres of cloth, roughly ten per cent of the total textile prodcction in this country. They employ one lakh workers, which also comes to 10 per cent of the total strength of workers in this industry. They export Rs. 5 crores worth of textile and earn foreign exchange. They have also made a good profit out of these textile mills, belying the impression that government-managed mills do not make any profit and only private sector mills can make profit. Government have built-in know-how, capacity and organisation to take over mills and they are a major factor in moulding the economy of the textile industry in this country.

Now I want to make some points on the Financial Memorandum attached to the Bill. While taking over the management of these mills, Government would be paying them round about Rs. 30,000 per mill.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: It is Rs. 30,000 for all the mills.

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK: I would say that they should not be paid even that. It is my sincere plea to the Minister that those people who are responsible for reducing these mills to their present position should not be given any money even in terms of relief or compensation, whatever may be the term used.

Secondly, it must be made clear that this is the first step towards nationalisation of all the mills within a limited

period. Government must stipulate a period of five years within which the new taken over sick units should be nationalised and another time limit should be fixed, say, the end of the Fifth Plan for the take over of the entire textile industry in this country.

Then, for the running of these mills, the government now depend on the share of the State Governments which have to take 49 per cent shares in these units In many cases, the State Government may not come forward and pay their share of the money and there will be inordinate delay in bringing these units back to life. Therefore, the entire burden of these sick mills should be taken by the Union Government and nothing should be left to the State Governments.

I want to make a reference to a particular textile mill in my constituency. The Orissa Cotton Mills, Bhagalpur is the oldest textile mill in the State of Orissa Unfortunately, this mill died an infantile death. It never regained its health and its machinery has been reduced to nothing; it is just junk now. About 600 families who were depending on that mill for their employment are now unemployed. Government should take particular care to bring this mill back to health from its present position of an uneconomic unit so that it may not die an untimely death again.

I now come to the employment policy, which is not clearly mentioned in this Bill. In the case of those mills which were closed long ago, if the ex-employees of those mills are still unemployed, they should be given first preference in the matter of employment when they are re-opened.

With the take over of these sick textile mills, the government is now a major partner in the field of textile industry in this country. So, a large number of fair price shops should be opened by them all over the country, particularly in the countryside, so that there will be no dearth of cheap cloth in the country. Then only government can rightly justify their action in this field.

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL (Moradabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the shadow of a deepening economic crisis has engulfed the whole nation. But the Government's industrial policy has remained in doldrums. Indian economy today is really poised for breakdown because the Government has really learnt nothing from the past. We have reached a stage in our national history when the economic policy needs to be reviewed if we are really keen to guarantee a national minimum to the people

The Government today suffers from a sense of helplessness and it really does not know what to do and in which direction to move. Of course, the Government has got a magic word "nationalisation" in which it finds solutions for all economic problems. Whenever there is a problem, or there is a difficulty, the Government leaders immediately talk in terms of nationalisation or take-over. The Prime Minister has repeatedly said that nationalisation should be resorted to only when it is essential because this by itself is not a socialistic step. Nationalisation undoubtedly is a powerful instrument and it should certainly be employed, judiciously, whenever it is found that it can bring relief to the poor.

In actual practice, the State ownership of the means of production has proved to be an irrelevant factor because it has wholly failed either in the attainment of socialism or in ensuring a higher growth rate. Of course, it ensures erosion of democratic values. The nationalisation as a whole has not brought any relief to the poor nor it has benefited the priority sectors. The economic policies which we are pursuing today are creating scarcities and shortages. When the Government fails to hold the price-line, it immediately thinks in terms of take-over without creating adequate machinery resulting in all-round chaos and widely prevalent corruption.

A nationalised institution squanders the nation's resources to the extent that the rupee value has begun eroding in a his way. Today, we find that the economic policy has placed the economy in a

[Shri Virendra Agarwal]

very turbulent situation We are very fond of blaming the bureaucracy here and there But we really do not know why we blame bureaucracy when we are entrusting a large share of responsibility which it is not able to discharge This is a question which I would like the ruling party to answer as to whether the bureaucracy is really capable of handling the responsibility which has been entrusted with

15.57 hrs.

[SHRI R D BHANDARE *in the Chair*]

This is the question which has never been replied to while we are really going on a slippery ground of socialism or nationalisation without knowing where it will ultimately lead us to This Bill is undoubtedly a hasty step This take-over of 46 sick textile mills will ultimately, in actual practice, develop into what That is what we are interested to know We know that vandalism loot, grab and corruption have, taken over the Union Ministry of Foreign Trade Everyone in the Ministry has minted money and has become a potential capitalist This is what the country knows and the people in the political life know that the officers of this Ministry right from the top to bottom are corrupt In fact today we have a sick Government with a sick economic thinking

The hon Minister has claimed that this Bill will save 46 mills from closure and will also bring the tendency of retrenchment to an end This is undoubtedly a laudable objective But we know that this objective has never been realised whenever the industries have been taken over We are interested to know why these mills have gone sick and how they become sick What are the factors responsible for it?

There are three major criteria to judge the performance of any industrial unit. One is operational efficiency, the second is to produce qualitative goods at competitive prices, and the third is profitability of the industrial concern. If you apply these three criteria to the public sector, I am afraid, I will have to say that the entire public sector will fall in a distinct sector, *i e* the sick sector The entire public sector today is sick, if you see in terms of profitability, if you see in terms of operational efficiency, if you see in terms of producing quality goods (*Interruptions*) That is the situation I would request him not to interrupt me Let me take his own chance With this interruption, nobody can really present his case

16 hrs.

SHRI K P UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) When you make such denunciation of the public sector, you must be prepared for interruptions

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL There are three factors which are largely responsible for this One is the persistent shortage of cotton resulting in high cost of cotton Number two is inflation—spiralling of wages by 20 to 25 per cent Number three is the high level of taxation These three major factors have resulted in uneconomic working not only of these 46 mills but of the vast majority of 668 cotton mills that we have in this country

I would also like to present the Reserve Bank report which says that the profit after tax as percentage of net worth has been so low that it hardly leaves anything for modernisation of plant and machinery The Reserve Bank has recently analysed the financial results of 271 cotton mills for 1968-69 and it has shown that 141 mills have incurred losses amounting to Rs 3 64 crores in contrast to a net profit of Rs 4 01 crores in 1967-68, Rs 11.28 crores in 1966-67 and Rs 2 55 crores in 1965-66 The industry is caught in a vicious circle of lower profits, smaller outlay on modernisation, and so on

What we do need today is a time-bound comprehensive programme for modernisation which needs to be drawn up on the basis of Rs 630 crores with an annual outlay of Rs 50 to Rs 60 crores. It has also been repeatedly recommended that the Government should immediately set up an institution called Cotton Textile Modernisation Corporation with a paid-

up capital of Rs. 25 crores to be increased to Rs. 50 crores in three years, to provide financial assistance in the form of long term on soft terms with suitable safeguards for overseeing that the funds are effectively used and modernisation actually takes place. The norms of credit-worthiness should be liberal. Viability of borrowing units should be determined on the basis of the competence of management, possibilities of cost reduction and improvement in quality as well as profitability as a result of modernisation. It is ultimately not the nationalisation of 46 sick mills but a national policy of modernisation which can go a long way to meet the demands of the growing population as well as for exports.

Sometime back, the Manubhai Shah Committee had recommended that these sick mills should better be merged with better run mills rather than bureaucratisation of the sick mills which is sure to become a permanent liability on the Government's resources. The State should not burden itself with such a huge liability .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly conclude now.

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL: In the end, Sir, with your permission I would like to put a few questions to the hon Minister. These questions are as follows Which were the mills which were actually running on the date of promulgation of the Ordinance either by the same management or under some lease or any other arrangement? Which were the mills for which the proposals were received and considered by the Government for restarting under lease or any other arrangements? Which were the mills for which the proposals were considered favourably and the Government has given clearance or 'No Objection memo' for running the mills on lease or under any other arrangement? Which were the mills which were really closed on the date of promulgation of the Ordinance for which no proposals were received and considered by the Government to re-start the mills? Whether any opportunity was given to all the 46 mills listed in the first schedule of the Ordinance to find out whether the present management has any scheme or resources to re-start the mills and why the mills should not be taken over by the Government in public interest in case they do not have any scheme or arrangement for re-starting the closed mills? If not, the said failure on the part of the Government amounts to a violation of fundamental rights of the mills concerned and under such circumstances legal complications are bound to crop up and the Government will be unnecessarily dragged to High Courts and the Supreme Court. It is learnt that many mills have already filed writ petitions in courts and in some cases even stay orders have been issued by the Courts restraining the Government from giving effect to the said Ordinance. This shows that there was complete non-application of mind ....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to conclude

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL: This shows that there was complete non-application of mind in including many such mills in the first schedule.

The grounds of urgency and other circumstances to promulgate the Ordinance so hastily on 31st October, 1972, only 13 days before the winter session of the Parliament was to begin since there was no emergency.

Why the Government has included the names of those mills which were actually running on the date of promulgation of the Ordinance—

(a) when there is no loss of production of cloth;

(b) when the labour is getting employment;

(c) when there is no financial stake required to be made by the Government and no botherations are to be taken by the Goverament, since the private parties are to manage the affairs of such mills.

[Shri Virendra Agarwal]

Sir these the questions I would like to put to the hon Minister to reply so that the House could know exactly where and to what extent this Ministry has bungled in the whole affair of the textile industry

श्री प्रबोध चन्द्र (गुरदासपुर) सभापति महोदय, जहा तक इस बिल के बेसिक आब्जेक्ट का ताल्लुक है, मै बडे जोरसे इसकी मुखालफत करने के लिये खडा हुआ हू। आज आप इस तरह की सिक टैक्सटाइल मिले लेते है, कल जूट मिलो को लेगे, परसो मकैनिकल चीजो को बनाने वाले कारखानो को लेगे, इस तरह से करप्शन और इनएफिसिएन्सी की लाबी को एक प्रिमियम देने का ऐम बन जायेगा। इससे अच्छा तो यह होता कि जो इस तरह की नाकारा मिले हो चुकी हैं—मेरे खयाल से गवर्नमट के इल्म मे यह बात होगी कि मिलो को लेने और ऐलान करने के दरमियान जितने मिल ओनर्स हैं, उन्होने मिलो के अन्दर से तमाम अच्छे-अच्छे पुरजो को निकाल लिया और जब सरकार इन मिलो को चलायेगी तो वे पुर्जे बहुत ज्यादा कीमतें देकर खरीदने पडेगे। इसलिये इनको लेने के बजाय, अगर सचमुच सरकार के सामने यह मकसद है कि गरीब आदमियों को मोटा कपडा सस्ते भावों पर मिले, तो सरकार को चाहिये कि इन मिलो के बजाय नई मिलें चलाये। पुरानी मिलों को नैशनलाइज करने से एक नई बीमारी को मोल लेना है। नई मिलो के लिये चाहे ज्यादा कीमत भी खर्च करनी पड़े, लेकिन उस पर किसी की अंगुली नही उठेगी।

आज देश की जो स्थितियां है—मैं अपने साथी मिश्रा साहब से कहना चाहता हूं—इस तरफ हजारो अगुलिया उठ रही हैं। जब इस बिल की चर्चा एक जगह पर हो रही थी तो वहा 10 मे से 9 आदमियो ने यही कहा कि यह एक और तरीका पब्लिक सेक्टर एक्सचेकर को लूटने का बन गया है। यह बात गलत होगी, मै नही जानता कि इसमे कहा तक सच्चाई है, लेकिन हमारे हर अमल को एक नही, दो नही, हजारो-लाखो आखे देख रही है, हम कहते है, हम करते क्या है। एक तरफ ऐलान किया जाता है कि 46 मिलें इसलिये ली जा रही है कि मोटे कपडे की कीमते कम की जाये तो आप को यह भी देखना चाहिये कि 1969, 1970 और 1971 मे जो मिलें पूरी तरह से चली है, जो मोटा कपडा पैदा करती हैं, उनकी कीमतें मे कोई इजाफा हुआ है या नही हुआ है या कमी हुई है। आज लोग इस बात मे विश्वास नही रखते कि हम गरीबी हटाओ का नारा लगाते है या गरीबी बढाओ का नारा लगाते हैं, आज दुनिया हमारे ऐमाल पर हमको परखेगी। मै यहा एक शेर अर्ज करना चाहता हूं—

साकी की नवाजिश उन पर है
पीने का सलीका जिनको नहीं,

दस्तूर अगर कायम यह रहा
आबाद न होगा मैखाना।

अगर इसी तरह से टूटी-फूटी, जंक लगी हुई मशीनरी को लेकर आप कामयाब होते हैं तो ठीक है क्रेडिट गवर्नमेंट को मिलेगा, मगर मुझे अंदेशा है कि नाकामियाब होगी तो एक अल्लाम और उनके दामन पर लग जायेगा।

इसलिये गवर्नमेंट अच्छी तरह से सोच ले कि अभी उसने तक जो मिलें चलाई हैं उनको किस इन्तहा तक उसने पहुंचाया है। अगर मुकाबला किया जाये, प्राइवेट सेक्टर और पब्लिक सेक्टर की मिलों के दर्म्यान तो कोई ऐसा नकशा आज तक हमारे सामने गवर्नमेंट ने पेश नही किया जिस पर खुशी और फख महसूस कर सकें। चाहे स्टील इन्डस्ट्री हो या कोई दूसरी इन्डस्ट्री, हम देखते है कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर की स्टील मिलें जहा टोटल कैपेसिटी का 60—70 परसेन्ट पैदा करती है वहा पर पब्लिक सेक्टर की मिलें 30—40 परसेन्ट ही पैदा करती है। जहां टाटा एक मजदूर साल में 140—145 टन लोहा पैदा करता है हमारे पब्लिक सेक्टर में 80 टन से ज्यादा पैदा नही करते है। जापान में एक मजदूर 600 टन से ऊपर पैदा करता है, अमरीका में 480 टन पैदा करता है, जर्मनी में तीन, साढ़े तीन सौ टन पैदा करता है लेकिन हमारे पब्लिक सेक्टर की मिलें जो है उनकी पैदावार 80 टन से ज्यादा नही है। मैं इशारतन कहूंगा, कोई मुखालिफत करने की बात नहीं है, सिर्फ एक दोस्त के नाते उस पार्टी से ताल्लुक रखते हुए जिसकी सरकार यह बिल ला रही है, कि हमें कदम सोच समझ कर रखना चाहिये। पिछला जो तजुर्बा है, हम अंधेरे में चारों तरफ भटक रहे हैं लेकिन कोई रास्ता और मंजिल हमारे सामने नहीं है। कुछ सूखे फीके नारे हैं और चारों तरफ हिन्दुस्तान के हर कोने में, हर शोबे में तालिब-इल्म, मजदूर और तौजुकातों में मायूसी है। इसको कम करने की कोशिश की जाये बजाय बीमार मरने वाली मिलों को जैसे कि इल्लेजिटिमेट चाइल्ड की तरह मुतबन्ना बनाया जा रहा है। आप समझ सकते हैं कि उस खानदान की हालत क्या होगी जिसमे कि इस तरह के चाइल्ड इकट्ठे किये गये हों। जिस तरह से उस खानदान की बदनामी होगी उसी तरह से इस गवर्नमेंट की भी हालत हो सकती है। अगर आपने मिलों को लेने का फैसला कर ही लिया है तो मेहरबानी करके इन मिलों के इन्चार्ज जो हों वह ऐसे आदमी लगाये जायें जिन्हें कि उन मिलों को चलाने के बारे में पूरा इल्म हो उस तरह से न करें जैसे कि काबुल में बच्चा सक्का की बादशाहत आई तो उसने अपने एक मोची दोस्त को इंस्पेक्टर जनरल आफ हास्पिटल बना दिया। आज इस तरह से काब्लियत देखकर नौकरिया नहीं मिलती है बल्कि यह देखा जाता है कि फला आदमी से उसके क्या सम्बन्ध हैं और दूसरे से उसकी क्या रिश्तेदारी है। मै सिर्फ इतना ही कहूंगा कि यह आपका जो फैसला है उसमे अगर आप कामियाब हो जाये तो मुबारिक है लेकिन जो पिछला तजुर्बा है उससे कोई आप्टि-मिज्म नही है। इसलिये कोशिश करें चाहे चाहे कुछ दिन वही चलाते रहें लेकिन एक बार आप मिलों को अपने कब्जे मे लें तो कामियाब बनाकर दिखायें ताकि आज उंगलियां उठाने वाले शर्म महसूस करें न कि वे इस बात को जतायें कि हमने तो पहले ही वार्न कर दिया था। इन अलफाज के साथ फिर वार्न करते हुये मैं कहूंगा कि इतना बड़ा जो कदम उठाया है उसके लिये जो जरूरी चीजें है उनका पहले खयाल कर लें आपका शुक्रिया।

*SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN (Gobichettipalayam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I would like to place before you a few concrete and constructive suggestions on The Sick Textile Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Bill, 1972.

This Bill seeks to replace the Sick Textile Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Ordinance, 1972, promulgated by the President on 31-10-1972 whereby the management of 46 textile undertakings pending their nationalisation was taken over by the Central Government. In our country there are 379 pure spinning mills and 291 composite textile mills. Out of 34 mills taken over by the Government under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act and placed under Authorised Controllers, six mills are under the direct management of the National Textile Corporation.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Dharapuram): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister of Foreign Trade is not listening to the Member. Perhaps the hon. Minister does not care to hear the Member who is speaking in Tamil.

MR CHAIRMAN: Please do not be so sensitive.

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR (Pallachi): Sir, he cannot understand Tamil. How can he reply to the points being raised by the hon. Member if he does not listen to the interpretation? Perhaps he is not interested.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Let the hon Minister finish his conversation first and after that the hon. Member can resume his speech.

MR CHAIRMAN: Order, Order You do not worry. The hon Minister will reply to the points raised by the hon. Member.

*SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN: As the owners of 46 textiles were frittering away the assets of these textile mills to the detriment of public interest, the Government of India were compelled to arrange for the promulgation of Presidential Ordinance on 31st October, 1972 and to replace that Ordinance this Bill providing for the taking over the management of the said sick textile undertakings has been brought before this House. I am not in a position to accept the contention that this is the first step in the nationalisation of entire textile industry. Not only the huge profits earned by these textile undertakings have been misappropriated by the owners for their own self-aggrandisement, without even declaring dividends to the share-holders, but also the Depreciation Reserve Fund has been eaten away by the owners, leaving these undertakings high and dry. They did not invest the Depreciation Reserve Fund for modernising these mills. The Central Government were left with no other alternative except to issue the Presidential Ordinance for the purpose of taking over these 46 sick textile undertakings. The argument that this is the first step in the nationalisation of one of the important consumer industries like the textile industry, is, according to me, untenable. I would substantiate my point by saying that if the Government were serious in their profession of maximization of production and distribution at fair prices of cheaper varieties, of cloth, they should have come forward with the statute for nationalising the 379 pure spinning mills and the 291 composite textile mills in the country which are earning enormous profits running to crores of rupees and which are also being exploited fully by the owners for their personal benefits.

Sir, there could be only one reason for not taking up the step of nationalising the entire textile trade and that is, many of these mill magnates are members of the ruling Congress Party and they happen to have a major say in the affairs of the ruling party. In Coimbatore District from where I come, there are many textile

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

mills. The mill-owners who were previously members of the Old Congress have now come to the new Congress. Just like the sugar industry which was a milch cow for the ruling Congress during the Elections, it is reported that the Election Fund of the ruling party swelled by the contribution of 18 paise per spindle from the textile trade. In their personal conversations with me, the mill-owners have conveyed this to me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let not the hon. Member follow Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu in making all sorts of allegations.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: These are incontrovertible facts.

*SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN: The main reason for not nationalising the entire textile industry or for that matter the sugar industry is that these are the perennial sources for the ruling party to fleece for their Elections. If the Government want to prove it otherwise, they should not show any hesitancy in nationalising the entire textile trade and the sugar trade.

Even in the matter of taking over of the management of 46 sick textile undertakings, Clause 6(3) of the Bill provides for the owner of every sick textile undertaking being given by the Central Government a particular amount of compensation in cash. I am astonished that the Government should make such a provision for the owners of these undertakings, who had no compunction even to misappropriate the Depreciation Reserve Fund, who had left these mills as mere bones after sucking the marrow, to get compensation even for taking over their management? Is such a provision is necessary? If the Government are going to be so munificent towards these exploiters, if the Government are going to have such a statutory provision for giving bounties to these owners who had been so callous to the maintenance of these mills, I wonder whether the Government will ever think of implementing the proposition of nationalising the entire textile trade. Even at the time of nationalising the General Insurance companies, an amount of Rs. 38 crores was provided as compensation. At every stage of nationalisation of industries which are vital for the economic development of the nation, crores of rupees are being paid as compensation. I do not know whether the Government want to ensure the economic development of the nation on an even keel or they want to benefit a particular section of our society by giving them huge amounts of compensation. I am at a loss to understand the processes of thinkings on the part of the Government in this important matter.

Sir, the requirement on account of modernisation of these sick mills has been estimated at about Rs. 1706 lakhs and the requirement of margin money for working capital for these mills has been estimated at about Rs. 1055 lakhs. The Government require about 2761 lakhs of rupees for putting these undertakings on their feet. I would request the hon. Minister to clarify whether it is at all necessary and whether he is justifiable in making the provision of compensation at the time of taking over of the management in view of the staggering sum required for re-vitalising these units.

Out of the 46 undertakings whose management is being taken over, there are seven mills in Tamil Nadu—Balarama Varma Textile Mills, Kaleeswarar Mills—A Unit, Kaleeswarar Mills—B Unit, Pankaja Mills, Pioneer Spinners, Sri Kothandram Spinning Mills, Madurai, Sri Sarada Mills. The number of textile mills becoming sick in Tamil Nadu was so fast that many thousands of workers were on the verge of losing their livelihood. In fact it was an explosive situation. On many occasions, repeatedly, the Members of Parliament from Tamil Nadu belonging to Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, and our dynamic Chief Minister Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi used to make fervent appeals to the Central Government that they should save the situation from going out of hands by taking over the

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

(Shri P A Swaminathan)

sick textile mills As there was unconscionable delay on the part of the Central Government in arriving at a decision, the Tamil Nadu Government set up the Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation and in the interest of thousands of textile workers the State Government strained its every nerve in finding resources for taking over the sick textile mills The Mills like Murugan Mills C S & W Mills, Coimbatore Cotton Mill Om Parasakthi Mills, Somasundara Mills were handed over to the Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation Thousands of textile workers were saved from the serious and tragic consequence of being thrown out in the streets The arrangement agreed to was that the Central Government would bear 15 per cent of the expenditure involved in running these sick undertakings and the remaining 49 per cent would be borne by the State Government The slender resources of the State Government are being fully utilised in reviving these sick units I would like to take this opportunity to inform you, Sir, that the Centre's share of 51 per cent has not yet been disbursed to the State Government I would urge upon the hon Minister that the Centre's share of 51 per cent should be made available immediately to the State Government as the responsibilities undertaken by the State Government are bursting to their seams

I would now refer to Clause 5(1) in Chapter II of the Bill which reads

> "The Central Government may as soon as it is convenient administratively so to do, appoint an individual or a Government company as the Custodian of a sick textile undertaking for the purpose of taking over the management of such undertaking and the Custodian so appointed shall carry on the management of such undertaking for and on behalf of the Central Government"

I can welcome the provision of appointing a Government company as the custodian of a sick textile undertaking But, I strongly and vehemently oppose the provision that an individual can also be appointed as the custodian of a sick textile mill. This provision may also mean that the old management which had exploited these units for such a long period can again be appointed as the custodian. What I am saying is that there is a statutory provision according to which there is no bar for appointing the same individual who has so long been responsible for mismanagement for malpractices and for misappropriation as the custodian of the mill after the management has been taken over by the Government This provision goes against the very purpose for which these sick units are being taken over Wherever there is the State Textile Corporation these Mills should be handed over to them If it is not there, then with the consent of the State Government, these sick mills should be administered by the National Textile Corporation I would like to say that this provision that an individual can also be appointed as the custodian will lead to fresh irregularities and malpractices If the Government want to save the sick mills from certain death, then this provision about the individual being appointed as the custodian should be deleted from the Bill I hope that the hon Minister will ensure that the Government company alone is entrusted with the management of these sick units

It has also been stated in the Financial Memorandum that certain amounts will have to be paid to the owners at the time of nationalisation and the amounts to be so paid have yet to be assessed This provision ensures payment of compensation twice to the owners of these sick undertakings I would only say that the objective of maximization of production and distribution at fair prices of cheaper varieties of cloth would never become a reality if the Government are obsessed with the notion of compensating the owners responsible for creating chaos in the textile industry

Before I conclude, I would stress that the deficiencies which I have referred to in the Bill should be removed, No individual should be appointed as the custothan of a sick mill If the Government of India are really determined to establish an egalitarian society in the country, if the government want to implement the

promises given to the people during the recent Elections, then they must come forward with the proposal to nationalise the entire textile trade, sugar industry, cement industry, iron and steel industry, which should be the public means of production for achieving the goal of economic equality in the country These are the vital sectors of our economy, the profits of which go to fatten a few at the cost of entire population of the country I suggest that these industries and their earnings must be made to serve the public interest. If this is not done, the people of the country will decide what to do to achieve this

With these words, I conclude

श्री नटवरलाल पटैल (मैहसाना) सभापति महोदय, आज इस सदन में मुझे इस बिल पर बोलने का मौका मिला है, इस से मुझे बडी खुशी होती है और मैं मत्री महोदय को इस के लिए धन्यवाद देता हू। धन्यवाद इस लिए दे रहा हू कि इस माननीय सदन मे एक बडा क्रान्तिकारी बिल आया है। वह इस लिये क्रान्तिकारी है कि उस से हमारे देश मे मजदूरो को काफी सिक्योरिटी मिलने वाली है और बडा फायदा होने वाला है।

इस सदन मे जो बहस हुई उस से मुझे ऐसा महसूस होता है कि कई माननीय सदस्यो का विचार है कि इस टेक ओवर से कोई फायदा नही होगा। मैं कहना चाहता हू कि वास्तव मे जिस का फायदा होने वाला है उस से जा कर पूछिये कि फायदा होने वाला है या नही। जिन लोगो को फायदा महसूस नही हो रहा है, उन से मेरी अर्ज है कि वह मजदूरो से जा कर पूछें कि इस सदन में जो बिल आया है उस से हिन्दुस्तान के मजदूरों का कोई फायदा होने वाला है या नही।

आप जानते है कि हमारे देश मे टैक्स्टाइल इडस्ट्रीज सब से बड़ी इडस्ट्री है और इस सबसे बड़ी इडस्ट्री मे काफी बडी तादाद मे मजदूर लोग अपनी रोजी कमाते है। पिछले पाच सात वर्षों मे हमारे यहा कितनी ही मिले बन्द हो गई। आप को पता है कि किसी भी धन्धे को करने मे मुनाफा भी होता है और नुकसान भी होता है। आज हमारे देश मे यह प्रक्रिया चल रही है कि जब तक धन्धा करने वाले को मुनाफा मिलता रहता है तब तक वह धन्धे को चालू रखता है और जब मुनाफा नही मिलता घाटा आना शुरू हो जाता है तब वह मशीनो को बन्द कर देता है और ऐसा कर के मजदूरो को बाहर निकाल देता है।

मै मत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि हम अपने देश मे सोशलिज्म की ओर बढ रहे है और तेजी से आगे बढ रहे है। यहा पर जो मजदूरो का सवाल है अगर हम उस के उपर तेजी से विचार नही करेगे तो उन की परिस्थिति काफी खराब होने वाली है। मेरी ऐसी मान्यता है कि पिछले पाच वर्षों मे जो परिस्थिति पैदा हुई है उस को ठीक करने के लिए यह बिल लाया गया है। मै अपने गाव का एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हू। गुजरात राज्य के मैहसाना डिस्ट्रिक्ट में मेरा एक छोटा सा गाव है। वहा की टैकस्टाइल इडस्ट्री काफी प्रसिद्ध है और इडस्ट्री थी भी काफी अच्छी। वहा पर 1500 मजदूर काम करते थे, आठ वर्ष हुए मिल बन्द हो गई। जब मिल बन्द हुई थी तब मै मिल के ओनर से मिलने गया और उस से पूछा कि आप ने मिल को बन्द क्यों कर दिया आप जानते हैं कि यहा पर 1500 मजदूर काम करते हैं,

[श्री नटवरलाल पटेल]

और अगर मिल ने प्रोडक्शन बन्द कर दिया तो जो मजदूर उन की रोजी बन्द हो जाएगी। अगर आप एक मजदूर के यहा चार या पाच आदमी ही मान ले तो मेरे जिले की इन टैक्स्टाइल मिल को बन्द होने से कम से कम 6,000 मजदूरो पर उसका असर पडेगा। इस लिये गरीब लोग इस काम से सन्तुष्ट नही हैं। मैंने मिल मालिक से यह भी कहा कि अगर आप मिल न चला सके तो हमारी कोई जबरदस्ती नही है, लेकिन इस को समझ लीजिए कि मिल बन्द होने से यहा के 1500 कारीगर बेकार हो जाएगें। मै आप को बतलाऊ कि इन मजदूरो मे से काफी लोग हरिजन कम्युनिटी के हैं और हरिजन कम्युनिटी के लोगो के पास जमीन तो अधिक होती नही, इस लिये उन के पास दूसरा कोई धन्धा भी नही है जो लोग बेकार हो जाते हैं आखिर वह अपने घर को कैसे मेनटेन करेंगे। उन के सामने समस्या यह है कि वह अपनी रोजी कैसे कमाये। जो आदमी बेकार हो जाते है उन की परिस्थिति को सोच कर मुझे बडा दु ख होता है जब मिल बन्द हो गई तब मैंने बार बार उस के मालिको से प्रार्थना की, लेकिन उन्होने मेरी प्रार्थना को नही सुना। इस के बाद मैंने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को अपना रिप्रेजेन्टेशन दिया। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने मुझे ऐसा बतलाया कि वह इस मिल को टैक्स्टाइल करापोरेशन के जरिये नही चलायेंगे। मैंने कहा कि अगर आप नही चलायेगे और मिल मालिक भी नही चलायेगा तो इन 1500 मजदूरो का सवाल पैदा होता है। मेरे गाव मे एक ही इडस्ट्री है इस लिए गवर्नमेंट इस को चलाये जो इडस्ट्री घाटे मे चलती है उस को गवर्नमेंट अपने हाथ मे ले सकती है और चला सकती है तो इस को क्यो नही चला सकती है। उन्होने कहा कि हम यह इडस्ट्री नही चला सकेंगे, हा अगर तुम्हारे पास कोई वायर हो जो मिल को ले ले तो उस को ले आओ हम उस को हर तरह की मदद देगे। मैने कहा कि मै तो एक छोटा सा आदमी हू कोई इडास्ट्रीयलिस्ट तो हू नही, मै कोई ट्रेडर भी नही हू, इस लिये वायर ढूढने क्या मै बम्बई जाऊगा। वायर ढूढना मेरी काम नही है, लेकिन गवर्नमेंट ने मेरी बात नही सुनी।

मुझे कहते हुए दु ख होता है कि जब हमारे देश मे अनएम्पालायमेंट के सवाल को हल करने की कोशिश हो रही है तब इस की और ध्यान नही दिया जा रहा है। यहा पर अनएम्पलायमेंट को हल करने का सवाल तो दूसरा है, जिन को पहले एप्लायमेंट मिल चुका है वह अनएम्पलायमेंट हो गय है यह बहुत बडा सवाल सामने है। इतने बडे देश मे अगर बेरोजगारी के सवाल को हल करना है तो अगर उसको हम पूरी तरह से हल नही कर सकते हैं तो इतना तो हम कर ही सकते है कि जो रोजगार मे लगे हुए हैं वे बेरोजगार न हो। अगर आप यह कहते है कि रोजगार के अवसर बढ रहे है तो उसके साथ साथ इडस्ट्री भी बढ़ती जा रही है। इडस्ट्री को बढा कर हम बेरोजगारी के सवाल को भी धीरे धीरे हल करते जा सकते हैं। लेकिन जो कई सालो मे एम्पालायड थे, काम धधें मे लगे हुए थे और जो केवल इस लिए बेकार हो जाते हैं कि मिल या इडस्ट्री चलाने वाले अपने बिहेव्ज से इडस्ट्री या फैक्टरी को बन्द कर देते हैं, और मजदूरो को कह देते है कि आप बाहर चले जाओ, हम मिल नही चला

सकेंगे, तो इसको किसी भी अवस्था में बरदाशत नहीं किया जा सकता है । हमारे यहां आठ बरस से मिल बन्द पड़ी है । यह हमारे गांव का वर्निंग प्राबलम है । हमारे यहां के मजदूर आपकी ओर देख रहे हैं । भगवान से प्रार्थना कर चुक हैं लेकिन अभी तक उनकी प्रार्थना स्वीकृत नहीं हुई है । मिश्र जी सुन रहे है । मैं चाहता हूं कि वह इस ओर ध्यान दें । मैंने एक एमेंडमेंट भी मूव किया है । आप 46 मिलों को ले रहे हैं । आप मजदूरों के सवाल में बहुत दिलचस्पी लेते हैं । जहां आप 46 मिलों को लेते हैं वहां आप कर्ड़ी दुर्गा काटन मिल को भी लें और इसको भी चालू करें। आपने ऐसा किया तो मजदूर आपके बड़े आभारी होंगे । हमारे गांव वाले आपको सदा याद करते रहेंगे ।

सभापति महोदय, मैं बहस में भाग लेना पसन्द नहीं करता । सदन में बार बार मैं बोलता भी नहीं हूं । लेकिन जब मिलों का सवाल आया तो मुझे ऐसा महसूस हुआ कि यह मेरा कर्तव्य है कि मैं इस मिल के बारे में बोलूं जोकि वहां का वर्निंग प्रोबलम है । यह मेरी कंस्टिट्यएंसी का सवाल हैं । मैंने सोचा कि इसे मुझे सदन में उठाना चाहिए । इस वास्ते मैं बहस में भाग ले रहा हूं ।

मैं मिल चलाने वालों को भी कह चाहता हूं कि जमाना बदल गया है, जो कोई भी किसी चीज को करना चाहता है वह इस बात को सोच ले कि वह उसको बन्द नहीं कर सकेगा और अगर वह गरीबों से टकराया तो चूर चूर हो जाएगा , मिट्टी मे मिल जाएगा । इस वास्ते यह काम किसी के लिए भी करना ठीक नहीं है । इस मिल वालों की हालत क्या हुई इसमें मैं जाना नहीं चाहता । कांट्रैक्ट में काम या दूसरे में वे पड़ गए और वहा पैसा सफा हो गया । जो हालत हुई वह मैं बताने को तैयार नही हू । जो मजदूरो से टकराते है वे कभी सुखी नही होते । भगवान का प्रोटेक्शन भी उनको नही मिलता । अन्त में मै कहूगा कि मेहरबानी करके मेरी एमेंडमेंट को आप स्वीकार करे और मजदूरो की समस्या वहां हल करने मे मदद दें ।

इस क्रान्तिकारी बिल को पेश करने के लिए मै फिर मे मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूं ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): There exists a very clear case for a comprehensive scheme of nationalisation of their entire textile industry. But even then as a short term measure, as a socialist I welcome this Bill. It is no doubt a Bill with very good features which if implemented properly will go a long way in ultimately making the final scheme of nationalisation a success. The objective of this Bill is quite laudable. We want to rationalise industries and managements and we want commercial production and most of all, we want to bring about equitable distribution through providing cloth to the consumers at a fair price. I am not sure whether in its present form the Bill will be able to achieve all these objectives. If amended suitably, probably it will be able to produce good results. It is a fact that even before the promulgation of the Ordinance there existed a certain situation in the textile mill industry. Certain sick mills were taken over by the Government. What was the attitude of the mill-owners? They considered the Government merely as a health centre or senatorium, to which the sick mills were transferred. You spend on the administration of the mills and on rationalising and modernising the industry and increase the profitability of the mills. When the sick patient becomes hale and hearty, the millowners said the recouped patient should be returned back to them. In the past this was

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

being done with the result that he profitability of the private entrepreneurs increased. Now I am happy that the minister has given the assurance that in the implementation of this Bill, this tragedy will not be repeated and the mill-owners will not be permitted to treat the Government as a sanatorium and health centre. We spend from the public exchequer a lot of money on rationalising the industry. We do not want to increase the profitability only for the private entrepreneurs. We want to increase the profitability for public good. From that point of view, the step being proposed now is quit welcome.

About the definition of sickness, a number of items have been put down in the Bill. I would like to add one significant symptom which is clear to those who are associated with the trade union movement and the running of the industry. We have come across a certain type of sickness developing in the industry because of the crisis perpetrated by the textile magnates, namely, artificial scarcity. Very often when they want to increase their profitability, they create an artificial scarcity of cotton and yarn with the basic objective of pressurising the Government, so that disproportionately more import of cotton from outside is made resulting in the prices of indigenous cotton going down and thereby their margin of profit is increased. The mills of those textile magnates who indulge in this should also be taken over under this scheme.

No doubt the list of 47 mills given here is quite justified. But we know there are a number of additional mills which are badly in need of take-over. To make only a sample survey, in the Lakshmi Rattan Mills, Kanpur, lakhs of rupees of provident fund have not been deposited. When the trade union leaders met the Labour Minister, he also accepted that there have been such fraudulent practices. Provident fund has been deducted from the wages of the workers. but the corresponding amount has not been deposited in the bank. About bonus amount also, there are fradulent practices. I submit that the mills indulging in such malpractices should also be taken over. If there is coordination between Mr. Mishra's ministry and the Labour Ministry, they would be able to get all the available data about mills indulging in such malpractices and those mills should also be taken over.

According to the Bill, in the interim period, the present management will be allowed to continue, If the very same management which was responsible for the fraudulent practices are allowed to continue, they will perpetuate the fraud When they find that ultimately the industry is going to be taken over by Government and it is not going to be returned back to them as in the past, they may derive a vicarious satisfaction in destroying the industry, in seeing that the management is put in the reverse gear and creating as much difficulties as possible in the path of ultimate nationalisation.

Therefore, taking note of these fradulent practices and the dangers, I would very much suggest that the very same management which is responsible for creating dislocation of the textile industry should not be allowed to continue their management even in the intermediate period. Not only that, even when the custodians take charge of the textile industry, the trade union organisations must be associate with them in an advisory capacity in the intermediate stage.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Have you put in any amendment to clause 5?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Unfortunately, I came late and I could not give notice of them. But other hon. Members have done it. Further, it is always open to the mover to make modifications in his own draft.

I am sure that a number of trade unionists have sent memoranda to the Labour Ministry and the Foreign Trade Ministry, and I am sure that the hon. Minister is quite conscious of the fact that the trade union organisations in this country have a desire, not merely to persist in

making just demands, but also in seeing to it that the public sector undertakings taken over by the government make a grand success because ultimately on the success of these undertakings depends the pattern of distribution Therefore the trade union organisations in these units must be associated with the conduct of management of the industry

श्रीलालजी भाई (उदयपुर) : सभापति महोदय सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है ।

MR CHAIRMAN The hon Member may resume his seat The quorum is being challenged The bell is being rung Now there is quorum

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE In my concluding remarks on the Bill I would like to refer to a very relevant document on the subject a study made by the professors of the Allahabad University on the working of public corporations in India Though it is only a study on the working of public corporations in India I think that would also be relevant in the management and conduct of the sick textile mills which will be taken up by the government That team of professors went round the country and tried to meet the managers of the various public corporations and they have drawn the inference that the paradox of our public corporation is that the corporations are run with the private sector mentality and unless that mentality is eliminated they cannot work The same thing can be said about the management and conduct of the textile units which will be taken over by the administrators and custodians If they are guided by the philosophy of the private sector, the norms and ideology of the private sector, it will be very difficult for them to make these undertaking quite efficient and it will not be possible for them to rationalise the management Therefore, do not leave the management merely to the custodians and administrators; try to make it broad-based and try to associate organised trade unions with the conduct and management of the industry, even in an advisory capacity, so that the proclaimed objectives of this Bill, with which I am hundred per cent in agreement will be implemented effectively.

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डे (राजनदगांव) सभापति महोदय मैं अपनी आदत के मुताबिक मंत्री महोदय को बधाई नहीं देता हूं जो इस बिल को इस आशा के साथ लाये हैं कि इस के द्वारा इस उद्योग का कल्याण होगा, मजदूरों का भला होगा और इन पिटी-पिटाई बीमार मिलों का कुछ आधुनिकता के स्तर पर ला कर इन का उद्धार किया जायगा । मैंने कहा है कि मैं बधाई नहीं देना चाहता था, लेकिन मैं उन्हें बधाई देता हूं । मगर मुझे दुख है कि मिनिस्टर साहब इस बारे में अभी तक सात क्यों रहे और जो बिल आज से पांच दस बरस पहले आना चाहिए था वह इतनी देर से क्या आया है । क्या सरकार को यह एहसास नहीं था कि टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री में लूट खसूट और ब्लैक मार्केटिंग वगैरह सब कुछ हो रहा था । उस ने स्वराज्य-प्राप्ति के तुरन्त बाद एक हाई पावर कमीशन बिठा कर इस के बारे में जांच क्यों नहीं कराई । और जब अशोक मेहता कमेटी ने इनवेस्टीगेशन करने के बाद अपनी रिपोर्ट दी तो सरकार ने उस का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन क्यों नहीं किया ।

यह उद्योग हमारी एक परम्परा के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है । लेकिन बीच में ट्रांसिट पीरियड में, वह कलकत्ता के सटोरियों के हाथों में चला गया जिन को टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री या किसी भी इंडस्ट्री के बारे में ज्ञान या अनुभव नहीं था, जो सट्टे से पैदा किए गए पैसे की फोर्स से इस इंडस्ट्री में आये, जिन्होंने शेयर्ज कार्नर किये और मैनेजमेंट को अपने हाथ में ले लिया । उन्होंने ब्लैक मार्केटिंग किया, प्राफिट को इंडस्ट्री में प्लो बैक नहीं किया, प्राविडेंट फंड के पैसे नहीं दिये और लक्सरी की जिन्दगी में खूब पैसा खर्च किया । जब उन मिलों के शरीर में खून नहीं रहा और केवल स्केलेटन रह गया तो, जैसा कि श्री मधु दंडवते ने कहा है, उन को सिक मिलों की तरह सैनेटोरियम में खड़ा कर दिया गया है

[श्री रामसहाय पाण्डे]

यह ठीक है । यह सरकार का दायित्व है । इस का सब से बडा कारण यह है कि सरकार चाहती है कि कही मजदूर बेकार न हो जाये । सरकार के सामने सबसे पहले मजदूरो का चित्र आता है, फिर उत्पादन का चित्र आता है और यह खयाल भी आता है कि इन सिक मिलो को किसी प्रकार रैशनलाइज और माडर्नाइज कर के ठीक हालत मे लाया जाये । इस उद्देश्य से इन 46 मिलो के बारे मे अक्टूबर मे एक आर्डिनेस जारी किया गया अब विधेयक लाया गया है । इस के लिए मैं मत्री महोदय को बधाई देता हं

इन 46 मिलो का इतिहास हमारे पास सामने है लेकिन इन के अलावा पचास साठ और ऐसी मिले है जो सिक है और शायद बहुत सिक है। माननीय सदस्य, श्री वीरेद्र अग्रवाल ने कहा है कि वे चल रही है, कभी बन्द नही हुइ है। वे कैसे चल रही हैं, इस का भी एक इतिहास है । उन मिलो ने प्राविडेंट फ़ड के पैसे जमा नही किये, उन की तरफ इनकम टैक्स की लायाबिलिटीज पडी हुई है, वे कन्ट्रोल्ड क्लाथ का प्रोसेसिग कर के ब्लैक मार्केट से पैसा पैदा करती है । एक हाई-पावर कमीशन बिठा कर इन मिलो के बारे से इन-वेस्टीगेशन किया जाना चाहिए और इन को भी हाथ मे ले लेना चाहिए ।

मैं यह पूछना चाहता हू कि इन मिलो को टेक ओवर करने के बाद उन का प्राफिट क्यो वापिस किया गया । जब सरकार ने उन को सिक मिल मान कर के लिया, उन को ठीक बना दिया, उन को प्राफिटिबिलटी के स्तर पर ला दिया, तो फिर प्राफिट को वापिस करने की क्या जरूरत है क्या सरकार ने यह प्रावधान किया है कि वह नैशनलाइजेशन की दिशा सें बढ़ेगी और मिलों को वापिस नहीं करेगी ?

मैं अपने क्षेत्र की एक मिल का जिक्र करना चाहता हू । राजनदगाव की बी० एन० सी० मिल मे लेबर की कानसालिडेटिड वेजिज 85 रुपये थी।

जब मै वहा से चुन कर आया और वहा गया तो सबसे पहले मैने इस बात को पूछा कि कसालिडेटिड वेजेज एकार्डिग टू नागपुर इन्डेक्स 136 रुपये जो मिलना चाहिए वह उन्हे मिलता है या नहीं ? डी ए होता है वह मिलना चाहिए, बाकी उनकी बेजेज मिलनी चाहिए। सब मिला कर सवा दो सौ रुपये मिलना चाहिए। लेकिन पता लगा कि 85 रुपये कन्सालिडेटेड वेजेज के मिलते है। आपने एक कस्टोडियन अप्वाइट किया। तीन चार लाख रुपया उसने इन्वेस्ट किया। 47 लाख रुपये का प्राफिट किया तीन वर्ष मे । हमने पूछा कि 47 लाख रुपये का प्राफिट किया, मिल मे कोई नई मशीनरी लगाई, बेजेज बढाए, बोनस दिया, डी ए दिया ? सारी बातो का उत्तर था जीरो अर्थात् कुछ नही किया । मैंने कहा कि अच्छी बात है फार दी सेक आफ टोकेन इन्क्रीमेंट दस रुपये बढाइये । उन्होंने कहा कि आप हमारे चार्टर्ड एकाउन्टेंट से बात कीजिए । अगर वह कहेगा और हमारी फाइनेनशियल कंडीशन परमिट करेगी तो हम बढा देंगे । 47 लाख रुपये का प्राफिट कर चुके थे और यह तो बुक प्राफिट था, स्टोर

मे कितना ब्लैक किया, सेल मे कितना ब्लैक किया, मशीन तोड फोडकर कितनी बेची, उस ब्लेक मनी से कितनी एग्रीकल्चरल जमीन खरीदी, वह सब तो एक तरफ है और दस रुपये नही बढाए। हमने इसी सदन में माननीय मिश्र जी से प्रार्थना की कि उसको नेशनल टेक्सटाइल्स कारपोरेशन के मातहत लिया जाए और मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा सचालित टेक्सटाइल्स कारपोरेशन के मातहत उसको लिया जाए। आज 85 रुपये पाने वाले लेबर को 50 रुपये बढ़ जाने के बाद 135 रुपये महीने मिल रहे है और 7 लाख रुपये का प्राफिट हर महीने हो रहा है। 7 लाख रुपये का प्राफिट हो रहा है 50 रुपये वेजेज बढाए गए चार पाच महीने के अन्दर। हमारे क्षेत्र से पडित किशोरी लाल शुक्ला जो टेक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन के चेयरमैन है उन्होने अभी भोपाल विधान सभा मे बताया भाई राम सिह वर्मा का पता होगा शायद पाच छ मिले है टेक्सटाइल्स कारपोरेशन के अन्दर जिनका नेतृत्व शुक्ला जी कर रहे है और एक करोड दस लाख रुपये का प्राफिट हो चुका है। यह उन सिक मिलो की हालत है जिनका खून चूस लिया था इन उद्योगपतियो ने और मजदूर बेकार हो गये थे। अगर बेकार नहीं हुए तो उनको बडी आर्थिक कठिनाई का सामना करना पडा। मैं एक बात बडे दावे के साथ कहता हू कि अगर इमानदारी के साथ या रीजनेबल आनेस्टी के साथ भी उद्योगपति टेक्सटाइल मिलो का संचालन करते और जो हेराफेरी हुई, उस प्राफिट को प्लाऊ बैक किए होते, वह जो ब्लैक का पैसा जेब मे भरा और ऐयाशी मे खर्च किया वह न किया होता तो एक मिल भी सिक न होती क्योकि वेजेज हमारे बहुत कम है। दुनिया को देखते हुये हमारे वेजेज बहुत कम है। मशीन कितनी भी पुरानी हो लेकिन कन्यूमर को हम 18 काउन, 14 काउन और 10 काउन का कपडा देते है। मर्सिराइज्ड और सुपर फाइन 40–45 काउन की बात मैं नही करता हू जैसा कि अहमदाबाद की कुछ मिले बनाती है और प्राफिट करती है। लेकिन यह जो सिक मिल्स है यह कोर्स क्लाथ, मीडियम क्लाथ तैयार करती है। तो क्या कारण है घाटे का ? वेजेज कम कोर्स क्लाथ का प्रोडक्शन एग्योर्ड मार्केट और पैसा गवर्नमेंट से मिलता है। ये सारी सुविधाये होने के बाद भी जिस प्रकार की लूट हुई जिस प्रकार धोखा धडी हुई जिस प्रकार मार्केट का एक्स्प्लाइडटेशन हुआ कन्यूमर का एक्स्प्लायटेशन हुआ और प्राफिट बक एकाउन्ट मे गो नही किया गया इसके कारण ऐसा हुआ।

मै समझता हू कि आज यह एकबेसिक इडस्ट्री है, यह टेक्सटाइल इडस्ट्री हमारी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण इडस्ट्री है। आपको यह जान कर प्रसन्नता होगी कि माडर्न टाइम मे टैक्टाइल मे सिर्फ काटन टैक्सटाइल नही रहा, टैक्टाइल से टेरीन भी आ गया टेरीकाट भी आ गया और बहुत सारी चीजे आज यह इडस्ट्री बनाती है। लेकिन हमारा जो एक्सपोर्ट होता है, मैनचेस्टर मे काटन की जगह पर हमारा कोर्स क्लाथ रा मैटीरियल के रूप मे वह लेते है और 12 आने गज का कपडा 18 काउन का जो यहा से जाता है वह तीन रुपये गज मे उसे री-प्रोसेसिंग करके बेचते है। पहली नवम्बर से कन्यूमर दुकानो

[श्री रामसहाय पाण्डे]

के मार्कन कन्ट्रोल्ड प्राइस मे आपने कपडे को बेचने का प्रावधान किया उसके लिये आपको बधाई लेकिन हर मिल ने जो कन्ट्रोल्ड प्राइस रखी है थी उसको ब्लैक मे बेचा और शत प्रतिशत मे ज्यादा पैसा चार्ज करके मार्केट मे उसे फिर से उन्होने बेचा है। आप एक नीति कन्ज्यूमर के हित मे बनाते है लेकिन आपको यह देखना होगा कि इसका एडवान्टेज कोई दूसरा तो नही ले रहा है। आपका डेसीशन बडा अच्छा था कि कन्ट्रोल रेट का कपडा कन्ज्यूमर को दिया जाए। लेकिन कन्ज्यूमर के हाथ मे पहुचने के पहले ही री-प्रोसेसर के हाथ म वह पहुच गया और उसने री-प्रोसेसिग करके ज्यादा पैसे मे उसे बेचकर उसका प्राफिट कमाया। इसलिए आपका हर चैनेल को देखना होगा। आपने कन्ट्रोलर बढ़ाया ठीक किया। आपने टेक ओवर किया बहुत अच्छा किया। लेकिन यह आपका देखना होगा कि ये कौन लोग है जिनको आपने कन्ट्रोलर बनाया। बडी आसानी से पैसे खाए जा सकते है स्टोर मे, सेल मे, काटन मे, केमिकल्स मे, जितने कम्पोनेन्ट्स ,जितने रा मैटिरियल्स है, जितनी भी ऐसी चीजे हैं उनमें अच्छी तरह से पैसे आज भी खाए जा सकते है। इसलिए आपको देखना पडेगा कि जो बाते इन प्राइवेट उद्योगपतियो के माध्यम से हमको बर्दाश्त करनी पडी कहीं आप के माध्यम से भी, ऐसा न हो कि जो कन्ट्रोलर आपने बनाये वह भी ऐसा ही करने लगें। क्योंकि बहुत से ऐसे बडे बडे मगरमच्छ बैठे हैं जो मार्केट को कन्ट्रोल करते है और वह आपकी मशीनरी को कहीं करप्ट न करे, इसका आपको ध्यान रखना होगा। आप इन्डस्ट्री को आगे बढाइए। पैसा लगाइए और मैन, मैटीरियल, मार्केट, मशीन, मैनेजमेन्ट ये सारे के सारे जितने चैनेल्स है इनका सबको अच्छी तरह से देखिए ताकि कोई लूप होल न रहे और जिस उद्देश्य से, जिस भावना से, जिस दायित्व से इन मिलो का टेक ओवर किया है उसमे सफलता मिले। कही ऐसा न हो कि आगे चलकर यह खराब हो और हमारा पैसा जो इनमे इन्वेस्ट हुआ है उसका पूरा पूरा रिटर्न न मिले। क्योंकि धीरे धीरे कन्ज्यूमर गुड्स जितने भी है उनकी तरफ आपको बढ़ना है और राष्ट्रीयकरण करना है। ऐसी तमाम मिलें आपको लेनी पडेगी। केवल 46 तो क्या पचास साठ और भी जितनी हो सब आपको लेनी पडेगी। आपकी आबादी बढ़ रही है। 56 करोड की आबादी है। अनाज और कपडे की गारन्टी आपको देनी होगी। स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, कपडा, भोजन इनकी सबकी गारन्टी आपको देनी होगी और इस मार्ग मे समाजवाद की बात तो आप छोड दीजिए, वह तो बहुत अच्छी बात है, लेकिन दायित्व के साथ सरकार का जो कर्तव्य है उसकी पूर्ति के लिए आपको यह करना होगा, सरेआम उपभोक्ताओ को जो आज लूटा जाता है, जिनको आज ठगा जाता है, उनकी यह लूट खसोट बन्द हो, और साथ साथ उनको यह सारी सामग्री प्राप्त हो, इस दिशा में जितना भी अच्छा कदम आप बढ़ाएंगे राष्ट्रीयकरण की तरफ बढ़ेंगे, जितने भी प्रयत्न इस दिशा मे करेंगे उसके लिए आप बधाई का पात्र बनेंगे।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : सभापति जी, मन्दिर, मस्जिद और गिरजाघर बन्द हो जाने चाहिए लेकिन जो मिलें है वह बन्द नहीं होनी चाहिए। हमें कुछ एतराज नहीं है अगर कुछ टूटे फूटे मन्दिर या मस्जिद या गिरजाघर बन्द हो जाए लेकिन जब देश के अन्दर कारखाने बन्द हो जाते हैं ..

सभापति महोदय : डागा जी, यह पब्लिक मीटिंग नहीं है। आप जरा चेयर की ओर देखकर भाषण कीजिए।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : मैं चेयर को ही ऐड्रेस कर रहा हूं। मैंने कहा कि जब कारखाने बन्द हो जाते है तो उसके अन्दर दरिद्र-नारायण अपनी रोजी से महरूम हो जाते है। तो मैं सबसे अच्छा इस बिल को समझता हूं और मेरे ख्याल मे सारे समाचारपत्रों ने और सब तरफ से सबने इस बात की तारीफ की है कि हमारा कदम ठीक जगह जा रहा है। माननीय वीरेन्द्र अग्रवाल जी बोल गये कि आप इन्हे खत्म कर रहे है लेकिन आपके प्रबन्ध करने वाले प्रबन्ध ठीक तरह नहीं कर पाएंगे। पान्डेय जी ने भी चेतावनी दिलाई। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आखिर मे जो एक कदम हम उठा रहे है तो हमे अपने लोगो पर विश्वास करना होगा और विश्वास करके चलना होगा। जब देश एक विश्वास करके चल रहा है और देश मे एक अवस्था ऐसी बन रही है कि हम शोषण को खत्म करना चाहते है तो शोषण को खत्म करने का यही तरीका है, ये 47 कन्सर्न्स जो ले रहे है इनके स्थान पर अगर नये कारखाने लगाए जाएं तो कितनी पूंजी चाहिए? कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने यह एतराज उठाया कि इसके लिए बडी पूंजी की आवश्यकता होगी। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर इसको नये सिरे से लगाया जाए तो तब कितनी पूंजी चाहिए थी। आज यह जैसे भी कारखाने हैं, जमीन है, कुछ मशीनें हैं चाहें जैसी भी हैं, यह सब थोडी पूंजी मे मिल जाते है तो इसमे हर्ज क्या है? यह जो उनका कहना था कि हमको इन कारखानो को नहीं लेना चाहिए, हमें नये कारखाने लगाने चाहिए, तो मैं कहता हूं कि हमारे पास जो कारखाने आलरेडी मौजद है और जिनमे थोडी पूंजी लगाकर ज्यादा लाभ उठा सकते हैं, उन्हें क्यो न लिया जाए?

दूसरा एतराज इसके साथ वे यह उठाते हैं कि हमने देखा है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर मे बडा घाटा होता है और प्रबन्ध व्यवस्था अच्छी नहीं होती है। मैं कहता हूं कि आखिर हम लोगो ने एक निर्णय लिया है तो हमे अपने लोगो की इमानदारी पर और उनकी मेहनत पर भरोसा करना होगा। बार-बार जब हम लोग इस बात की ओर ध्यान दिलाएंगे तो हमारे लोगो मे जो काम करने की शक्ति है वह बढेगी और उनकी इमानदारी बढेगी। यह बात नहीं होनी चाहिए कि हम हमेशा हर बार अविश्वास करें कि हमारे कर्मचारी और सरकारी कर्मचारी इन कामो को कर नहीं पाएंगे। आखिर हमारी सारी योजनाऐ चलती है, देश का सब काम चलता है, रेल इण्डस्ट्री चलती है, दूसरी इण्डस्ट्रीज चलती है, तो हमे लोगो पर विश्वास करना होगा, लेकिन भ्रष्ट वर्गों पर हमला भी करना होगा। जो लोग गलत काम करते है उनकी निन्दा भी करनी होगी, लेकिन जो हमारा रास्ता है, जिसको हमने तय किया है, 46 मिलो को लेने जा रहे हैं, उनको नया जीवन दिया जाएगा, यह एक अच्छा कदम है। मेरे ख्याल से किसी ने भी इस बिल का विरोध नहीं किया है, सबने एक स्वर मे कहा है कि यह कदम बडे साहस का कदम है, अच्छा कदम है, आगे की ओर ले जाने वाला कदम है।

17 hrs.

लेकिन मैं दो तीन बातों की तरफ आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं—अभी मेरे साथी नटवरलाल जी ने कहीं दुर्गा काटन

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

कि०, डिस्ट्रिक्ट मेहसाना का जिक्र किया है। आप इस मिल को भी लीजिये, 46 की जगह 47 कर दीजिये। इस मिल में 1500 आदमी बेकार हो गये है।

इस बिल मे जो रीजन्ज दिये गये हैं—मैं उनको दोहराना नही चाहता हू, लेकिन मैं आपका ध्यान क्लाज 10 की तरफ़ दिलाना चाहता हू। इस क्लाज मे कहा गया है—

He may, by giving to the employee one month's notice in writing or the salary or wage for one month in lieu thereof, terminate such contract of employment

यह मुनासिब नही है। हम मजदूरो की बेरोजगारी हटाने के लिए इस बिल को लाये है लेकिन दूसरी तरफ आप ऐसा क्लाज डाल दे कि एक महीने का नोटिस देकर उनको हटा सकते है, इससे तो बेरोजगारी बढेगी। अगर हमने उनको रख लिया है और बाद मे यह महसूस करते है कि उनकी जरूरत नही है तो आप काम को बढाइये, लेकिन मजदूरो को नही हटाइये। आप ने कहा है—

MR CHAIRMAN You have already explained, you need not say this again

श्री मूल चन्द डागा दूसरी बात—आपने इसमे एक क्लाज दी है—

Every person in charge of the management of a sick textile undertaking immediately before the appointed day shall, within 10 days from that day or within such further period as the Central Government may allow in this behalf.

आपने इसमें 10 दिन का टाइम दिया है। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि जब आप को कस्टडी मे कोई चीज लेनी है तो फौरन लीजिये। वरना कई बार ऐसा होता है कि वे लोग काग़ज-पत्र, दूसरी चीजें मिस-एप्रोप्रियेट कर लेते हैं, वहा से हटा देते हैं। इसलिये कोई टाइम लिमिट मत दीजिये जो काम करना है वह फौरन कीजिये। 10 दिन का टाइम बहुत ज्यादा है—इस टाइम के अन्दर मशीने हट जाती हैं, जितना कम टाइम दिया जाय, उतना अच्छा है। जब आप यह तय कर ले कि हमे फला मिल को लेना है तो तुरन्त ले लीजिये, इस के लिए टाइम मुकर्रर नही होना चाहिये।

आप ने क्लाज 4(8) मे कहा है—

No Resolution passed at any meeting of the shareholders of any textile company on or after the appointed day regarding the business of the textile company in so far as it relates to the sick textile undertaking shall be given effect to unless approved by the Central Government

अगर कोई रेजोल्यूशन पास कर दे और सेंट्रल गवनमेंट उसको एप्रूव कर दे तो उसको इफेक्ट दिया जा सकता है—ऐसा क्यो किया जाय। इसमे ऐसा होता है कि वे मीटिंग करे और उसमे अपनी च्वाइस देदें और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट उसको एप्रूव कर दे तो .....

सभापति महोदय आप इसके मायने नहीं समझ पाये है। ठीक है अब आप समाप्त करे।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा मैं यही निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि इस क्लाज को नही रखना चाहिए।

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय (राजनदगांव) : सभापति महोदय, मैं अपने भाषण मे एक बात और जोडना चाहता था—आप कृपा कर सी० एम० सी० मिल, राजनदगाव को भी इन सिक-मिलो की तालिका मे जोड दें।

श्री दल० दामोदरम् देवडी (निजामाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, मैं मुख्तसिर-सा भाषण देना चाहता हूं। जो बिल ली गई है—

उन के लिये मैं मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूं । जो मिलें ली गई हैं, अगर उनको कामयाबी से चलाना है तो सिर्फ़ ले लेना ही काफ़ी नहीं है, उन में जो मजदूर काम करते हैं, उनके ऊपर भी बड़ी जिम्मेदारी है। क्योंकि जिस दिन से सिक-मिल ली जाय, अगर उसी दिन से मांगों की भरमार चलनी शुरू हो गई तो सिक-मिल फिर बन्द हो जायेगी और उससे बदनामी होगी और सरकार आइन्दा दूसरी मिल लेने का साहस ही नहीं करेगी । इस वास्ते मैं यह चाहता हूं कि फ़ैलहाल मजदूर बोनस मांगना छोड़ दें । जब तक वह मिल कामयाब तरीके से न चले, अगर दूसरी सुविधाये कम भी हैं तो भी थोड़े दिन के वास्ते उस को बरदाश्त करें ।

दूसरी बात–हमारे यहां मजदूरों की प्रोडक्टिविटी बहुत कम है । जापान में 198 प्वाइन्टस है, जर्मनी में 160 वाइन्ट्स है, यूरोपियन कन्ट्रीज में 140 प्वाइन्ट्स हैं, जब कि हमारे यहां 40 प्वाइन्ट्स है .....

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : तनख्वाह कितनी है ?

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी : हरीश बनर्जी साहब से दरख्वास्त करता हूं कि मैं कानपुर जा कर आया हूं---मेहरबानी करके ज्यादा काम करके ज्यादा तनख्वाह हासिल करने के लिये कहा जाये ।

मोर्डनाइजेशन आफ मशीनज के लिये कहा गया है कि इस पर 600 करोड़ रुपया लगेगा । जो मिलें जल्दी खराब होने वाली हैं उनके लिये एक प्रोग्राम बनाया गया है । मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि हर साल 60 से 65 करोड़ रुपया खर्च करके मौडेनाइज करेंगे । आज सारी दुनिया में मशीनें मोडेनाइज हो गई हैं------लेकिन हम इस मामले में अभी पीछे है । अगर हर साल 60 करोड़ रुपया मशीनरी के मार्डनाइजेशन पर लगायेंगे तो 10 साल में तमाम मशीनरी नई हो सकेगी । इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि जहां कहीं भी मिलों को मौर्डनाइज करने के लिये पैसे की जरूरत है, फाइनेन्शल कार्पोरेशन्ज से पैसे का इन्तजाम किया जायें ताकि मशीनों को मेंर्डनाइज करके दुनिया की दूसरी मिलों के साथ अच्छी तरह से कम्पीटीशन कर सकें।

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): I am indeed very much grateful to the House for the support that it has given to the Bill. Fourteen Members have participated in the debate, and out of these fourteen, eleven have strongly supported the principles for which the Bill stands, and only three colleagues of ours have not supported the principle for which this Bill stands.

Before I go into the general principles which have been raised by hon. Members, I would like to take some of the points raised by hon. Members one by one and try to allay their misgivings.

First, I shall take the point raised by Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya. He asked 'Why are you paying compensation to the owners under clause 6(2)?'. Till the units are actually nationalised, some compensation has to be paid to the owners; otherwise, it will amount to expropriation. This point was raised by Shri Indrajit Gupta also and he asked why we were proposing to pay Rs. 30,000 for each mill and he calculated that something like Rs. 1.46 crores would be paid to the mills. I would point out that this Rs. 30,000 is meant for all the 46 mills. This is just nominal compensation and we are doing this in order to respect the provisions of the Constitution, for otherwise it would amount to expropriation. So, Shri Indrajit Gupta and Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya need not have this apprehension that we are

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

going to make payments of such amounts to these mills or to those mills which do not have much utility.

The hon. Member also raised the question about the freezing of past liabilities and said that workers' dues should not be frozen. As far as possible, workers' dues will be paid after the mills are restarted. But our concern will be to restart the sick mills.

17.09 hrs.

(SHRI K. N. TIWARY *in the Chair*).

Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya also pointed out that in the mills already working under Government control, arrears of workers' wages and bonus were not being paid. Government are making serious efforts to pay arrears and will fully safeguard the workers' interests. However, this will be possible only after the mills start working.

I must say that I do not agree with Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy when he says that no bonus should be paid to the workers.

Bonus has to be paid to the workers, no matter in what condition the mills are. There is the Bonus Act and we should not raise the question of productivity etc, once the question of bonus comes.

About the equalisation of cotton price, this is a question which has been raised a number of times by the Chief Minister, West Bengal, Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray, that there should be equalisation of price of cotton as in regard to coal and steel. I agree with it in principle. I addressed a letter to all the Chief Ministrs of cotton growing States in this regard. Unfortunately, they did not agree to this principle. I am thinking of convening a meeting of all the Chief Ministers of cotton growing States and of those States where there are textile mills to discuss this problem. The difficulty is genuine. The States which do not grow cotton have to incur a higher cost of production than those States where cotton grows. Some solution has to be found. I assure Shri Gupta and Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya that we are serious about this question.

Shri Ramsinghbhai Verma raised the question of huge arrears in respect of one particular mill the Indore Malwa United Mills. This mill has been taken over under the Ordinance and the dues are being gradually liquidated.

Shri Indrajit Gupta made the point that the mills taken over should not be returned to their owners. I had stated earlier, and I reiterate, that not only these 46 mills but even these 57 mills which are under NTC, the return of which is to be considered after 15 years, will not be handed back to the owners We are not going to waste public money repairing and modernising these mills of private owners and returning them to them after putting them in proper order.

As Shri Indrajit Gupta said, this is for the first time that we are entering the consumers' industry on a large scale. These 46 mills are going to be nationalised Pending that, we have come forward with this Bill. I cannot set a timelimit for nationalisation, but it will be very soon

The point was made that we gave 10 and 15 days notice and in the meanwhile valuable properties of the mills might have been removed from their premises. Here I want to share a secret with the House. This question of taking over these mills has been with us for a long time. We had a Cabinet meeting and we were to announce the promulgation of the Ordinance the same evening. But then some difficulty arose. We could not do it the same day. Immediately I came to my office, round about 7 O'clock, I requested all the Chief Ministers of the concerned States to put police guard in the mills so that no property was removed. I am thankful to all the Chief Ministers for their quick action for the same night before 12 O'clock all these mills were put under police guard and, according to our information, no property has been removed.

The general question of nationalisation of the entire textile industry was raised. This is not before us at the moment. We do not want to do it; we want to take over these mills which are not remunerative, which are not economic. We want to take over such units after paying compensation according to the amended Constitution on a mill-wise basis.

Whatever may be the faults of individual millowners, I must pay a compliment to the textile industry which has not done a bad job. A visit to the Textile pavilion of Asia 1972 will convince one about the progress made by the Indian textile industry.

In export also, it has done a good job. But anyway, we are not satisfied with export performance, and that is why we are setting up the Textile Export Corporation and we are going to enter the field of textile export also. But I must say that at the moment we have no proposal to take over the textile mills, and I do not think that stage has yet been reached.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Many speakers have referred to the Laxmiratan Cotton Mills

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I will come to the individual mills later. But that mill and also one mill at Kanpur—perhaps Shri Indrajit Gupta referred to it.....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The Laxmiratan Cotton Mills has not been taken over yet in a spite of the fact that this man has not paid bonus for three years and is not remitting the amounts to the provident fund. Non-payment of Government dues is his capital.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Shri Banerjee knows it. He had discussed it with me and I had set up an investigation team which had gone into it and also recommended the taking over of a part of the mill. We wrote to the State Government because 49 per cent of the finance has to be found from the State Government and 51 per cent of the finance has to come from the Central Government. We had some difficulty in that, and we could not take it over, but I assure hon. Members that efforts will be made to take over this mill also.

About fair price shops, the question was raised by Shri Patnaik. Under the revised scheme, into which I do not want to go in detail, we have stopped private trading in the controlld varities of cloth, and we want to give it to the State Government and the national consumers co-operatives, super markets, etc.

Next, I come to the points made by Shri Virendra Agarwal. It is very difficult to answer the points raised by him. We are at two different poles. He is against nationalisation and he is against any State activity in the economic field. We know his philosophy and we know the philosophy of his party. I will only tell him that the public sector has not done as badly as he has tried to paint He has raised the question of the National Textile Corporation. I may tell him a word about it. We had 57 mills under the National Textile Corporation and these mills have had an annual production of over Rs. 200 crores of yarn and cloth, and they have provided employment to one lakh workers. The mills under the management of these corporations exported textile goods worth over Rs. 8 crores last year. In respect of 45 mills, detailed modernisation programmes have been framed involving an investment of Rs. 17 crores. The major portion of the outlay has been spent on the mills which are being modernised. In short, the Government is very serious about it and is acting in a phased manner to rehabilitate the undertakings which have come under its control so that the production of textile which is essential for the community is augmented. Therefore, the allegation or charge against the National Textile Corporation is not fair.

Shri Prabodh Chandra is not also happy about the provisions of the Bill. He thinks that we are putting additional power in the hands of the Government which may not be used for the good of the people. But this is the only solution to the conditions under which the sick

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

mills in this industry have fallen, and this Bill is going to help us in restoring the health of the textile industry, and I would request Shri Prabodh Chandra to wait for a little while and see how things move. I may assure him that the textile industry would improve as a result of the provisions of this Bill and there will be less cause for worries in the future. He said that all the mills which are not efficient should be taken over. Of course, there can hardly be any two opinions on this.

Mr Saminathan said that the Government is not serious about nationalisation. But, as I said, we are not going to take over the entire industry at present.

About compensation, I have explained it and I have said that the compensation of Rs. 30,000 is for the 46 mills. It was said by another hon Member that the Central Government should try to pay 51 per cent to the Tamil Nadu Government. This will be done. So far as the 51 per cent to the State Government is concerned, it will be done, and if the Tamil Nadu Government wants to run any of the mills we will hand it over to the Tamil Nadu Government as we have done in the case of Maharashtra, Gujarat, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh also. If The State Government wants to run the mill, and if they set up a State Textile Corporation, we will have no objection and we will be happy to hand it over to them and help them by giving them 51 per cent of the capital required.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Why not have one agency?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Shri Natwarlal Patel said that the Durga Cotton Mills in Gujarat should be taken over. The State Government has also recommended the taking over of this mill, and necessary action is being taken in that direction and I will be able to take over this mill also.

Prof. Dandavate said that an artificial scarcity of yarn is being created.

SHRI K. BALADHAND AYUTHAM: Coimbatore): There are two mills which have been closed for ten years Raj Mill of Madura and Seethalakshmi Mill of North Arcot. These sick mills have not been included.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I did not know. They might have missed my attention. There is no difference of opinion on principle. I am prepared to take them over if they are closed for ten years. There might have been some slip and they might have missed my attention. If the hon. Member writes to me, he has brought it to our notice in fact, we shall set up an investigation team and we shall take them over. A closure of even three months is enough and so ten years is good enough and it is a good case.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: It is already a dead mill. You must take it as dead if it remained closed for ten years.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I said that I would take them over after getting them investigated. I have already taken 57 mills and today this covers 46 mills. I shall have to take those two mills also provided they come within the formula which the Bill envisages, if it has been closed and if they are uneconomic etc. we shall take over those mills.

Prof. Dandavate has raised the question of scarcity of yarn, synthetic and cotton yarn. There is no scarcity. As a matter of fact only yesterday I had written to two Chief Ministers that they have not lifted the quota. The difficultly lies in the distribution stage. We have fixed the quota for each state in the case of cotton fibre and synthetic fibre. If the State Governments do not lift their quota, what can I do? The Textile Commissioner has visited most of the States and discussed with them the system of distribution. I must say categorically that there is no scarcity of yarn in the country. Only a proper distribution machinery should be evolved by the State Governments.

We also said something about clause 11 of the Bill. I agree with him. That provision was meant for only a day or two after the Ordinance was promulgated. The Government has appointed now custodians for all the 46 mills. We were not in a position to have custodians for all the 46 mills overnight and therefore this provision was there. It is now infructuous because custodians have been appointed.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: May I have one information? Some mill owners of these 46 mills have already gone to the Court and have obtained injunctions and stay orders. For these six mills what is the Government contemplating to do? I know one Kanodia mills have gone to the court and the court has given an injunction.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I shall look into it. If there is a case I shall try to help you and your union if you have a case there.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I said some mills have obtained injunctions from the court.

SHRI L. N MISHRA: I do not think so. You are not correct.

It has been suggested that workers and business experts should be associated with management. While considering the constitution of the Advisory Committee this point will be kept m mind. Though workers' participation in management has been our policy we have not made much headway in these 57 plus 46 mills. It will be my endeavour to see that the workers are also represented on the board of management

There was one question about holding company and Shri Indrajit Gupta referred to it. We have appointed the Textile Corporation as the custodian-general of all the mills. We shall see its working. We believe that with the nationalised textile corporation as the custodian-general all these mills will be able to do much better. If we feel that it is not working properly we shall consider something else. I agree with Shri Indrajit Gupta that there has to be some body which should co-ordinate the working of all the mills.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Where is it provided that the Custodian-General will be the Textile Corporation of India? It is not there in the Bill.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: It will be done under the rules. In the ordinance, we mentioned it. When we frame rules, we will take care of that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for taking over, in the public interest, of the management of the sick textile undertakings, pending nationalisation of such undertakings, for the expeditious rehabilitation of such undertakings so that such rehabilitation may subserve the interests of the general public by the augmentation of the production and distribution, at fair prices, of cheaper varieties of cloth, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will take up clause by clause consideration. Clause 2. There is an amendment by Mr Ramsingh Bhai, but he is not here. The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 3 to 5 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: To clause 6, there are amendments Nos. 2 to 5 but Mr. Ramsingh Bhai is not here.

The question is:

"That clause 6 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: 4 hours have been allotted. Why are you hurrying it up?

MR CHAIRMAN To clause 7 there are so many amendments in the name of Mr Ramsingh Bhai, but he is not here

The question is

"That clause 7 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 7 was added to the Bill

Clause 8 was added to the Bill

Clause 9—(*Contracts etc in bad faith may be cancelled or varied*)

Amendment made

Page 7, line 1, *for* "and" *substitute* "or" (17)

(*Shri L. N Mishra*)

MR CHAIRMAN The question is

"That clause 9, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 9, as amended was added to the Bill.

Clauses 10 to 13 were added to the Bill

Clause 14—(*Debts incurred for the purposes of Textile Undertaking to have priority*)

Amendment made

Page 8, lines 23 and 24,—

for "obtained by an owner of a sick textile undertaking from the Central Government or State Government"

substitute "advanced to a sick textile undertaking by the Central Government or a State Government" (18)

(*Shri L N Mishra*)

MR CHAIRMAN The question is

"That clause 14, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 14, as amended, was added to the Bill

Clauses 15 to 18 were added to the Bill

The First Schedule

SHRI NATWARLAL PATEL I beg to move

Page 12,—

after line 48, *add*—

Kadi Durga Cotton Mills Limited, (Kadi, Mahasana)" (1)	"47 Kadi Durga Cotton Mills Limited, Kadi, District, Mahasana

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA Sir we want to speak on this

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) Four hours have been allotted for this Why should it be rushed through?

MR CHAIRMAN What is the sense of the House?

SOME HON MEMBERS It should be taken up tomorrow

MR. CHAIRMAN I find that there is no unanimity on this question We will take it up tomorrow

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17.32 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Twenty-first Report

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) I beg to present the Twenty-first Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will now take up the half-an-hour discussion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, on a point of order. I want to submit something on the BAC Report presented just now.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not now. We will take up the next item.

17.33 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

SCRAPPING OF AGREEMENT WITH FOREIGN OIL COMPAINIES

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I will just now say why the agreement should be scrapped, why the business of the foreign private oil tycoons should be nationalised and what is the class character of the government and then I will try to substantiate my argument.

There has been fantastic increase in production even without the permission of the government. They do not think it even necessary to seek the permission of the government. I would like to know what comments Shri Gokhale has got to make on this point. Here is a report of the Estimates Committee for 1967 which says:

"The original and existing capacity of the above coastal refineries in the private sector is given below:

(million tonnes)

	Original capacity	Present capacity (1967)
Burmah Shell Refinery, Bombay.	1·40	3·75
ESSO Refinery, Bombay.	0·92	2·50
Caltex Refinery, Vishakhapatnam.	0·50	1·55
	2·92	7·80

It will be seen that the rated capacity of the above three Refineries has been increased by more than 2½ times over the years.

Then, it says:

"The Committee learn with concern that expansion of the refineries in the private sector was carried out without the approval of Government inasmuch as Government's permission was not sought for capital investment for this purpose. The Committee are doubtful that the capacity of the refineries can be increased to about two times with minor modifications and improvements only unless the additional capacity was contemplated and built into the original plant and equipment itself."

An agreement with private foreign oil companies is nothing but an agreement of slavery.

I would read out from the same Estimates Committee Report which says:

"There are three agreements with foreign oil companies, namely, agreement dated 30th November, 1951 with Standard Vacuum Oil Company (now Esso Standard Eastern Inc.), agreement dated 15th December, 1951 with Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company Ltd., and Burmah Oil Company Ltd. (Burmah-Shell Refinery) and agreement dated 28th March, 1953 with Caltex (India) Ltd., "(Caltex Refinery). Under these agreements and the revisions subsequently agreed upon, the following capacities were licensed...."

The figures are given here. Further, it says:

"Besides the above the respective agreements contained the assurances that for a period of 25 years from the commencement of full-scale refinery operations, the same shall not be acquired nor its operation taken over by the Government and, if it is acquired thereafter a reasonable compensation shall be paid...."

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

Even after 25 years, they have not been touched.

"An assurance was also given that in the matter of taxation the Indian company will not be treated less favourably than if it would have been operating in India as a subsidiary of the parent foreign company"

Can you think of any such thing that they allow a foreign tycoon to come and dictate the terms?

Again, it says:

"Among the various assurances and concessions granted to the oil companies, the following two are very important —

(i) Rights of the oil companies regarding import of crude oil, and

(ii) Pricing of the petroleum products on the basis of import parity"

Then, it says:

"The Oil companies have been given the freedom to make arrangements for importing crude oil from sources of supply of their own selection subject to the obligation to use under certain conditions crude oil produced in India Assurance has been given to the companies for release of foreign exchange as required for the purpose of importing crude oil"

What sort of an agreement is this, I cannot say Unless this Government has completely surrendered itself at the feet of a foreign private sector oil tycoon, this sort of agreement could not have been agreed upon What is the outcome is dangerous. It says:

"Another stipulation that was made was that they would be allowed to bring in crude from their own sources. This is a very important consideration with the refinery companies. They are more or less subsidiaries of other big oil companies in the world. There are eight big international oil companies—one of them is the British Petroleum Company and another is the Royal Dutch Shell Company. This is partly owned by the Dutch and partly owned by the British...."

This is the position. They have completely surrendered to foreign monopoly interests.

The most serious thing is the volume of remittances and head-office expenses in respect of these Oil Companies. In reply to Unstarred Question No 3026 dated 5th December, 1972, they have given the figures The figures are in thousand rupees M/s Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Co of India—remittances during 1969, 1970 and 1971 are Rs 561,00; Rs 860,00 and Rs 150,41 respectively and head-office expenses during 1969, 1970 and 1971 are Rs 25,33; Rs 23,52 and Rs. 25,33 respectively It is increasing So is the case with M/s Burmah-Shell Refineries Ltd, M/s Caltex India Ltd, M/s Caltex Oil Refining India Ltd., M|s Esso Eastern Inc and M|s Esso Standard Refining Co of India All these figures show that they have been draining out an enormous amount of money out of this country.

Then, it says.

"The Working Group on Oil Prices in their Report (1965) have observed that the total "amounts paid in dollar/Sterling by the different companies during the five years from 1960 to 1964 towards the cost of their New York/London offices were as follows:—

"Year	Total (in million rupees)
1960 . .	11·449
1961 . .	11 858
1962 . .	9·297
1963 .	9·232
1964 . .	10 734"

That is the position. There has been a great plunder going on, and the Government has been a silent spectator to it.

The Estimates Committee have observed:

"The Committee regret to observe that in spite of the recommendations made by the Oil Prices Enquiry Committee in 1961 and the Working Group on Oil Prices in 1965, heavy payments, amounting to approximately Rs. 1.6 crores are being made annually to their overseas offices by the various oil companies on account of services rendered. The payments made by the Burmah Shell and ESSO on this account are very heavy. The Committee see no justification for the payment of such heavy expenses. They are not convinced that such heavy payments are covered by the agreements concluded with these refineries. The Committee recommend that Government should take effective measures to drastically reduce payments on this account which would result in saving of foreign exchange considerably."

As far as I know, nothing was done, and nothing will be done as long as this Government remains in power.

Regarding prices of crude, let us see how they have increased. The increase by the oil-producing and exporting countries....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not go into details, and try to conclude.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: These are the facts. I will take a little more time.

"The increases that have taken place as a direct result of the concerted action taken by the OPEC and otherwise are summarised below:

Date	Cents/bbl.
November 1970	7
February 1971	27
June 1971	6
July 1971	5
January 1972	11·7
TOTAL	56·7 cents/bbl"

Then it says:

"Between them the three foreign oil companies are currently importing 7.7 million tonnes of crude oil each year. This is equal to a little over 56 million barrels of crude oil per annum. An increase in the crude oil price by every cent, therefore, results in additional foreign exchange outgo of $ 5,62,000."

Then it says:

"Our requirement of crude oil for 1970 was 18.46 million tonnes. Sources of supply were ONGC 3.63 million tonnes, Oil India 3.07 million tonnes, Assam Oil Company 0.11 million tonnes, making a total of 6.81 million tonnes. The estimated requirements of crude oil for the coming years are as follows:—

1971	20 million tonnes.
1972	20·9 million tonnes
1973	24·3 million tonnes
1974	26·5 million tonnes.

"We can go beyond these dates also for projection. But I think it would be advisable at this stage to restrict the projections upto the end of the Fourth Plan. Against these requirements, the indigenous production will be like this:—

1971	7·15 million tonnes
1972	7·80 million tonnes.
1973	7·80 million ton
1974	8·80 million tonnes.

"The degree of self-sufficiency that we shall attain would be:

1971	35·7 per cent.
1972	37·3 per cent.
1973	32·1 per cent.
1974	33·2 per cent"

That is the position, Sir. The Committee on Public Undertakings have very rightly pointed out:

"The Committee note that while the requirements of crude oil would increase from 18.46 million tonnes in

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

1970 to 26.50 million tonnes in 1974 the degree of self-sufficiency in terms of indigenous production as compared to import would decrease from 36.9 per cent in 1970 to 33.2 per cent in 1974 For filling up the gap, the Committee note, the country is dependent on major international oil companies, whose role in this regard has not always been in the best interests of the country. The Government is often faced with a tug of war for fixing price of the crude oil to be imported; in fact the prices of crude have been sought to be revised upwards no less than four times by these Oil Companies since December, 1970 The import bill in terms of foreign exchange is estimated to increase from Rs. 94 crores in 1969-70 to over Rs. 186 crores in 1974-75 The Committee also note that during the first three years of the Fourth Plan, there has hardly been any increase in the production of crude oil which has been at around 3 6 million tonnes from the oil-fields of Oil and Natural Gas Commission"

Sir, the Minister is bragging that nationalisation .

MR CHAIRMAN· Please do not use such language. You withdraw that word.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU I withdraw it and substitute it by saying that the Minister is beating his own drums by saying high-sounding hollow things.

The Petroleum and Chemicals Minister said in the Rajya Sabha that the question of nationalising the three foreign oil companies was still open. This was on 14th November 1972. This is nothing but a hollow statement That means nothing at all The remittances *vis-a-vis* the capital of the oil companies in the year 1962 was:—

Burmah Shell . .	Rs.39·09 crores.
ESSO . .	Rs. 3·97 ,,
Assam Oil Co. .	Rs. 1·85 ,,
Indo-Burmah Petroleum Co. .	Rs. 0·03
Caltex . .	Rs. 17·76
TOTAL .	Rs. 90·60

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: So, the total foreign investment in the petroleum industry is of the order of Rs. 210 crores, and the game of joint sector is highly propagated. It is said that under the new oil policy, which is on the anvil, the emergence of a joint sector in the oil industry is regarded as a certainty. The State-owned Oil and Natural Gas Commission has not discovered any new oil field during the last five or six years. In spite of that you go on beating your drum.

There was a techno-economic study conducted by a Soviet team of experts. They made a techno-economic feasibility study of India's oil reserves and it has virtually ruled out the possibility of the country being self-sufficient in oil in the foreseeable future The team which came to India in August 1970 and submitted its findings sometime ago, has held that the country can at best hope to establish crude reserves of the magnitude of 64 million tonnes by 1980 This means an annual production of about 13 million tonnes at a time when the country's consumption of crude petroleum would be of the order of 50 million tonnes annually. The production relates only to the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

I do not want to take more time of the House I only want to say that these foreign oil companies are even allowed to make profit out of our own Indian Oil Company's products. Such is the arrangement with the foreign oil companies.

I want to say that this Government is neither capable of looking after the interests of the country nor its economic interests and they have surrendered because of the hon. Minister's surrender at the feet of the foreign oil monopoly companies. If they do not scrap the agreement, they will completely mortgage this country to the foreign oil monopolists.

Let the Minister reply to the points I have raised.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति महोदय, समस्या बहुत ही गम्भीर है। मेरा भी ख़याल है कि इस मामले में सरकार की नीति विदेशी तेल कम्पनियों के सामने घुटने टेकने की रही है। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए में निम्न सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं

गत तीन वर्षों में एस्सो, बर्मा शैल, काल्टेक्स और स्टैण्डर्ड वैक्यूम कम्पनियों ने अलग अलग कितना वार्षिक मनाफा कमाया है ? क्या इन कम्पनियों के दवाव में आकर सरकार पिछले दिनों पेट्रोल और केरोसीन आयल की कीमत बढाती रही है; अगर नही, तो पेट्रोल और मिट्टी के तेल की कीमतों में वृद्धि का क्या औचित्य है क्या वर्तमान गड़बडियों को देखते हुए और विदेशी तेल कम्पनियों की राष्ट्र-विरोधी कार्यवाहियों को ध्यान में रख कर सरकार उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का विचार रखती है या नहीं ? अगर नही तो क्यों ? सरकार के सामने इस रास्ते में कौन सी कठिनाई है ?

मालवीया कमेटी की सिफारिशें थीं, उन सिफारिशों की मुख्य मुख्य बातें क्या है और उनके बारे में सरकार का री-ऐक्शन क्या: है ?

आखिर में मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं उन्होंने प्रश्न के जवाब में कहा है कि तेल कम्पनियों के सुझावों पर विचार किया जा रहा है विस्तार के साथ। तो यह विचार आप कब तक कर लेंगे और इस सिलसिले में आप कब तक अन्तिम निर्णय ले लेंगे ?

*SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU (Nagapattinam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in reply to a question on 5th December, 1972, the hon. Minister stated that certain offers of three foreign oil companies, which were received by Government, were under the consideration of Government. On 19th November, 1971 the then Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals, Shri P. C. Sethi, said that the foreign oil company agreements would not stand in the way of nationalisation of the foreign oil companies. From the present indications, it appears that the joint sector idea is being thought of. I am afraid this is a very dangerous trend

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not make a speech; put a question.

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: I am coming to the question. In 14 years the foreign oil companies with a paid-up capital of just Rs. 22 crores have earned a profit of 1048 crores of rupees. I would like to know from the Government whether they would allow the foreign oil companies to go on making such huge profits. I would also like to ask whether the Government were not aware of the fact that these foreign oil companies are smuggling their reserves from out of our country in a clandestine manner.

Sir, the foreign oil companies raised the prices of oil in 1970 and 1971 and the Government agreed to the rise. But in 1972 when they wanted to raise the price of oil, Government objected to the rise. The foreign oil companies in a challenging mood started retaliating against the authority of Government. Sir, they stood in the way of our public sector refinery companies getting crude from Iraq. Not only that; these companies engaged themselves in sabotage activities when our country was facing a war in 1965 and 1971.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already put two questions; please put the third question if you like.

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Finally, Sir, I would like to ask whether the Government are aware of the dangerous implications of the joint sector idea and why Government are not scrapping the agreements with the foreign oil companies and nationalising these companies.

*The orginal speech was delivered in Tamil.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): How long is the Government going to pursue this policy of appeasement with the foreign monopoly oil companies and oil cartels? Is it a fact that they are using double-barelled gun, one bullet aiming at the chest of the Government with a view to increase the prices, and the other at the consumers, and loot the people of the country, to repatriate the profits to their own countries abroad? When is the Government going to make a final decision regarding the nationalisation of the oil companies?

SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM (Coimbatore): My questions are these:

(1) Is the Government aware that these companies are now trying to slacken production and to block our imports from abroad of crude from Iraq and other countries?

(2) Is the Government aware of the sabotage in supplies indulged in by these companies during the two emergencies in 1965 and 1971?

(3) Is it not a fact that this offer is only a way of their perpetuating their own exploitation? When is the Government going to scrap the agreement and nationalise all these oil companies?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): I am grateful to the hon. Member who has initiated this discussion and also to the other Members who have participated in the discussion for highlighting the attention of this House and, through this debate, of the whole country, on a question which undoubtedly is of vital importance.

I shall deal with the specific points which have been raised in the debate. But I had occasion to refer to these aspects several times on different occasions in both the Houses and as recently as when I replied to the question which the hon. Member had put, the answer to which the hon. Member thought was evasive, with which I do not agree, with great respect for him. It was not evasive, because the last answer did make the position clear as to where the whole thing stands at the moment. The answer was:

> "The offers received from ESSO and Burma Shell for majority-equity participation by Government in their refinery and marketing operations....".

Now comes the more important thing, namely:—

> "....in replacement of the existing refinery agreements".

Then, the answer proceeded further to say:

> "....*vis-avia-vis* other alternatives available to Government are under detailed scrutiny and consideration.".

This arose because the Essos offer, to which all hon. Members have practically referred in this debate, came as recently some time in October. It was for the first time that in the offer itself, if any one of the two alternatives which they had made was accepted by Government, the inevitable consequence was that the refinery agreements would be scrapped. Therefore, there are ways and ways of scrapping the refinery agreements.

You can either scrap them by law unilaterally, at the same time keeping in mind the fact that these are agreements and as such they have validity in law or you can scrap them or have them removed by other methods. And the two other methods, none of which Government has accepted yet but which Government are investigating, are the methods which are proposed for discussion by the Esso company and by Burmah Shells.

I am in a position to say that Government has not decided it as a matter of policy that we would enter into equity participation with Essos. Also, it is their offer that they would like to participate with us on the basis of 74:26 giving control of the management on the basis of the proportion in which the capital is held by Government and Esso, then also agreeing that in the event of a final arrangement being reached, the refinery agreement will

be scrapped, meaning thereby that the present rather objectionable—here, I must agree with the hon. Member that it is an objectionable and somewhat distasteful provision in the agreement whereby they are entitled to bring in their own crude through their own source—this provision will also go; they have agreed that in the event of an arrangement being arrived at, this will also go.

I do agree that it is very bad that at that time the agreement provided that there would be no nationalisation for 25 years. I do agree that it did provide for the clause which I said is an onerous and very distasteful clause. I have said so many times before in Parliament that they will be entitled under this clause to import their own crude through their own sources.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How did Government sign such an agreement?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: The circumstances in which the agreement had been signed also cannot be lost sight of. They were signed many years ago. As I said, the first of these agreements will come to an end in 1979. But I know that we are not in that position where we shall say that we shall wait till 1979. There is one point on which there is unanimity of opinion and that is this that we have to devise a method for seeing that the Government acquires adequate and effective control on the operations of these oil companies, both in the marketing and in the refinery fields.

Hon. Members will also be happy to know that in the course of what has been achieved in all these years, we are already controlling to the extent of 60 per cent of the total refinery capacity in the country....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: They have doubled their donations to the party funds.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: It is no use referring to those things, because these are facts for which there is no answer and hence certain other observations are being made.

As I was saying, we are controlling nearly 60 per cent or so of refinery capacity of these companies.

18 hrs.

Therefore, all that I can say today is that Government have, in pursuance of the decision to which I have referred earlier, set up a machinery for eliciting information for purpose of ascertaining data and facts which if gathered would help us to come to a positive conclusion as to which of the three alternatives is the best. This is in spite of the fact that that sentence is not very much liked by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. I would again point out that the alternative of nationalisation is not ruled out. We want to find out what is the best method of doing this. This can be determined only after ascertaining the facts from the various companies.

The whole object is to discuss for the purpose of obtaining full details of the assets, reserves, liabilities and so on to arrive at a realistic evaluation.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Are not these details available with Government?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: There is a lot of difference between ascertaining facts by discussion and relaying merely on the published balance sheets and profit and loss accounts. The hon. Member has enough experience to know that there is much hidden behind these documents which have to be found out; we should not blindly accept what is stated in these documents of a company. If Government were to rely only on these documents, they would be charged with accepting these figures as gospal truth. That is precisely what Government do not want to do. Government have to verify whether these facts and figures available in their published statements are correct or not, or to what extent they are correct or incorrect, and what is the actual real position so that we can make up our mind.

I also agree that the various companies have been operating at higher than the licensed capacity levels.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: 2½ times.

SHRI H R GOKHALE I do not want to go into the figures, but broadly I accept the suggestion that they have been operating at a level higher than the licensed capacities I do not agree with the figure he mentioned, given time, I would have given all the figures

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU What action have you taken against them? Why did you not prosecute the oil companies for exceeding their licensed capacities?

SHRI H R GOKHALE We have to get our demand for products in this country That this demand has been increasing from year to year is a fact which our own refining capacity and to see that cannot be disputed We have to build up all our product demands are met by refining from our own refineries Till then, we have two alternatives, either to stop the extra refining they are doing which we can in law or import products which is more expensive and not in the interest of the country Therefore all these factors have to be taken into account by Government in a pragmatic manner Not that we like that they have exceeded licensed capacity, we certainly do not like it But the fact remains that we have not amended their licences in spite of the fact that they have been operating at higher levels We have objected to it on occasions But when we deal with a situation where the need for meeting the demand for products in the country is urgent, we cannot go merely by the letter of the law but have to take account of facts

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU On a point of order You have surrenderd to the oil companies who gave a crore of rupees to our election fund

SHRI H R GOKHALE There is no use saying these things, though I know that his whole object was to say these things

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU We want to know the number of the notes given to

MR CHAIRMAN No, no Let the hon Minister continue He need not take notice of these things

SHRI H R GOKHALE I have explained the position

With regard to repatriation of profits and home office expenses, in the last few years, steps have been taken to exercise greater and more rigorous control over the same and I am in a position to say that with regard to office expenses figures for the last three years show that the repatriations have been substantially curbed and controlled and latter repatriation has been allowed

That is not only in the matter of these home office expenses and other things but also in matter of repatriation of profits

A question has been asked—more or less the same question was raised by many hon Members—as to how long it will take It is very difficult to tell in precise terms how many months it will take but all that I can assure the house is that we have taken up this matter in right earnest and we want to finish that at the earliest possible opportunity without any avoidable loss of time

18 06 hrs

There are the answers which I wanted to give

18.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, December 19 1972/Agrahayana 28, 1894 (Saka)

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